

HELPING Mrs. Carter, 8, met late her first in Washington, her mother made the cross she went also there on time

WEATHER: PARIS: Thursday, rain at 4 P.M., 10-14 (50-57), Friday, variable. DONT: Thursday, scattered showers with periods, 10-14 (49-58), Friday, steady rain, 10-14 (49-58). ROME: Thursday, heavy rain, 10-14 (49-58). NEW YORK: Thursday, partly cloudy, 10-14 (49-58).

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1977

Austria	12.6	Kenya	528.00
Belgium	30.0	Lebanon	42.00
Denmark	1.50	Luxembourg	20.15
France	1.50	Netherlands	1.50
Germany	1.50	Norway	1.50
Greece	1.50	Portugal	1.50
Great Britain	1.50	Spain	1.50
India	1.50	Sweden	1.50
Iran	1.50	Switzerland	1.50
Italy	1.50	Turkey	1.50
Israel	1.50	U.S. Military (Eur.)	1.50
		Yugoslavia	1.50

29,229



Coffins of three of the five men slain by right-wing terrorists being carried from Madrid's Palace of Justice.

## Thousands Mourn 3 Communists Suarez, Cabinet Meet as Spain Tension Rises

MADRID, Jan. 26 (UPI)—As thousands attended the funeral of three Communists slain by rightist gunmen, Premier Adolfo Suarez met with his Cabinet today to seek ways of halting political violence.

The recent killing of seven judges, abductions of two high-ranking government officials and a series of strikes have plunged Spain into its worst crisis since the death of dictator Francisco Franco 14 months ago.

For the second consecutive day, strikes protesting the shootings killed industrial plants, steel mills and shipyards in many cities and slowed public transport in the capital. Most courts and universities were closed.

Mr. Suarez and his Cabinet met throughout the day after the premier canceled a trip to the Middle East.

Earlier, the government brought in 10,000 troops to reinforce local security units. The city was heavily patrolled and identity checks were frequent.

Long Files of Mourners

Communist guards wearing red armbands watched over long files of mourners moving toward the downtown Palace of Justice—Suarez's main courthouse—where the bodies of three Communist lawyers lay in open coffins.

Leaders of the outlawed Communist party and the still illegal leftist labor unions guarded the coffins.

"The killings are not only crimes, but an open provocation for a fascist coup," said Mariano Camacho, chief of the Communist labor unions.

Police, some of them mounted, kept a watch on the courtrooms from a distance.

When the wake ended, the coffins were carried into the street in the shoulders of lawyers, behind whom the mourners formed a corridor. Led by persons carrying hundreds of candles, the procession moved toward Castellana Avenue as police helicopters hovered overhead.

No police estimate of the size of the crowd was immediately available. Veterans of street demonstrations here said the

## Business Denounces Plan U.K. Panel Calls For Workers To Share Managerial Power

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 26 (WP)—A government commission has called for a sweeping transformation of Britain's sluggish industry by giving workers unprecedented managerial power.

It proposes that the boards of large firms be divided equally between union and management directors, compelling executives to share decision-making with labor representatives.

The document, made public today, goes even further than existing worker-participation plans in Sweden or West Germany. It was drawn up by a committee of trade unionists and academics under the chairmanship of Alan Bullock, an Oxford historian.

ment the Bullock recommendations, Reuters reported. It said in a statement it was utterly opposed to the report, which "was more concerned with trade union control of industry than employee participation."

The Bullock document, which says it will give a fresh legitimacy to management decisions over everything from investment in new machines to the closing of a plant, does not disguise its political nature.

If adopted, unions and stockholders would each pick the same number of company directors. These groups would then agree on an odd number of outside directors to break any deadlock. This would give worker representatives an equal voice with management in approving five-year financial plans, making investment budgets, deciding on mergers or take-overs, determining whether to shift to new products and new technologies—all the key decisions of a corporation.

Britain's corporate managers, like the trade unions, have been blamed repeatedly for the nation's indifferent economic performance. The Bullock committee aims to change this drastically, by "putting the relationship of capital and labor on a new basis which will involve not just management but the whole work force in sharing responsibility for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



LOOKING EAST—Accompanied by the commander of the British forces in West Berlin and that city's Mayor Klaus Schuetz, touring Vice-President Mondale took a ritualistic look over the wall and into East Berlin yesterday morning near the Brandenburg Gate.

## U.S. Rejects Smith's Alternative to Geneva

By Jim Anderson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—The United States told Prime Minister Ian Smith today that it will not support his plan to bypass black liberation groups in Rhodesia and will not endorse separate negotiations with non-Marxist native groups.

A State Department spokesman, Frederick Brown, said.

"The United States supports the British proposals which the Geneva Conference on Rhodesia has been discussing. In our considered view, 'the internal solution' will not produce a peaceful settlement and therefore it doesn't have the support of the United States."

"We urge all parties involved in the negotiations to consider their positions carefully and pursue a course which will produce a peaceful outcome."

Mr. Brown could not say whether the United States would take a more direct role in the negotiations, which have been recessed since last month.

He said the U.S. statement was designed to return the negotiations to Geneva, under the chairmanship of Britain, with U.S. participation limited to observer status.

Three industry members of the panel denounced the findings. Even before its publication, top management in Britain had launched a bitter campaign against what it regards as a union grab for power.

The British Institute of Management termed the proposals "divisive" and "irrelevant as a contribution to economic recovery," AP reported. Britain's largest industrial company, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., said the report was "misguided... extreme and unrealistic" and would be a "potent source of conflict, confusion and frustration."

On the other hand, the General and Municipal Workers Union, Britain's third largest, rejected the Bullock report and opted for a "policy more radical and more fundamental."

The union's general secretary, David Bissett, said that "the committee's recommendations are simply not comprehensive enough and they are in danger of appearing irrelevant to the needs of the trade union movement."

## Reaffirms Berlin Commitment Mondale 'Encouraged' by Italy Talk

By David S. Broder

ROME, Jan. 26 (WP)—Vice-President Mondale arrived here tonight after a brief visit to West Berlin and said following talks with Premier Giulio Andreotti and other officials, that he was "greatly encouraged" by their briefing.

Earlier, Mr. Mondale got his first look at the Berlin wall that separates West Berlin from Communist East Berlin, and called it "a symbol of failure" for Communism and "a symbol of how

much progress yet remains" to be made in ending cold war tensions.

From Berlin, the touring Vice-President flew here where he was extremely cautious in defining the new administration's attitude toward another aspect of the Communist challenge—the possible participation of freely elected Communists in the Italian government.

He and his aides would not even acknowledge that the question was discussed with Mr. Andreotti, whose minority Christian

## After Rejection of U.K. Plan Uncertainty Returns for Rhodesians

By Robin Wright

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 26 (WP)—Confusion reigns in Rhodesia as both blacks and whites struggle to understand what their future holds now that the British settlement plan has been rejected and the government appears to be going it alone—once again.

The government Monday rejected the British plan to settle Rhodesia's 11-year constitutional crisis, thus throwing out the opportunity to get much-needed Western financial support and an end to the four-year guerrilla war.

Yet the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith also announced it still intends to move toward majority rule within two years through negotiations with moderate Africans, and promised to

eliminate all forms of racial discrimination.

The two factors that will create trouble for the new Rhodesian effort are:

- That the Rhodesians will negotiate on the basis of the original Kissinger proposals which
- Some small steps taken toward integration, 3d in a series, Page 4.

called for near parity between blacks and whites in the transition government that would write a new constitution. This plan was found to be unacceptable to the four African nationalist leaders.

British negotiator Ivor Richard developed an alternate plan after two months of negotiations in

Geneva between the white government and the nationalists late last year ended in stalemate. His proposals allowed the majority of power to be held by Africans, with a British high commissioner to oversee the transition. That plan was bluntly rejected by the Smith government.

That Mr. Smith will negotiate with moderate Africans, rather than the nationalist leaders involved until now, and who have international recognition as the leaders of Rhodesia's 6 million black population.

The dispute, as Rhodesians see it, is not what happens, but how it happens. All sides have accepted that Rhodesia will have a majority rule government in the near future.

It is the interim stage and who participates that is under dispute.

Many Rhodesians, black and white, said yesterday their reaction to the government's announcement made little difference. As a middle-aged white store salesman shrugged: "It's the outside world that now decides what is acceptable and what isn't."

What I want or what my African domestic wants doesn't seem to matter."

An editorial in the Rhodesia Herald agreed: "It is a question therefore of how the world reacts to the introduction of these measures—not so much now but in the fullness of time and if and when they have proved to offer the best and safest solution."

The attitude reflects the extreme levels will be affected."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Democratic government remains in office by tacit consent of the Communists, who finished second in the Italian national elections last June.

But there was no equivocation in Mr. Mondale's words at the West Berlin City Hall, where he was welcomed by the most enthusiastic crowd of his European trip. He paused before the plaque commemorating President John Kennedy's "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech of June, 1963, and then told about 400 government and civic leaders:

"We will leave no doubt that the United States stands by its commitment to use whatever means may be necessary to resist any attempt to undermine the freedoms of the city."

In his speech at city hall, Mr. Mondale said that "reconciliation over Berlin must be put firmly and forever in the past." But he said it could be done only if the Russians "strictly observe" the four-power agreement on rights in Berlin, negotiated in 1971 during the height of the Nixon administration's détente policy with the Soviet Union.

Earlier this month, East Germany and the Soviet Union took a series of steps to impede movement to and from East Berlin—steps the Western allies have vigorously protested. They began requiring foreigners to obtain visas to enter East Berlin, and stationed troops in front of the West German mission in East Berlin to take the names of persons applying for emigration permits. About 100,000 East Germans had sought to emigrate last year.

## Biggest Change in 30 Years Romania Shifts Party, Government Aides

BELGRADE, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Romania has carried out what Western diplomats consider the most sweeping changes in the upper levels of the Communist party and the government since Communists took power nearly 30 years ago.

The changes, which included nearly doubling the ruling five-member permanent bureau of the Political Executive Committee, came as quite a surprise to everybody because moves of such a big nature usually are unannounced in advance, the sources said.

They said that 35 persons were involved in "a startling number of changes that is creating a burgeoning bureaucracy" that may affect dozens of officials on the lower levels in the party and the government.

The move was not a purge, the sources said, because the senior officials involved were not ousted or were changing jobs.

The decision was made yesterday by the Political Executive Committee, an enlarged Politburo headed by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Economic Reasons

The reason for the sweep, which affected three party and government organs, was not widely known but was thought to be the sources to deal in part with economics, since two key economic ministries were involved.

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, in a dispatch from Bucharest, termed the changes "significant," and said that they were carried out "with the aim of strengthening management in the state and the party."

"This is the most wholesale, sweeping change since the Communists took power in Romania," a diplomatic source said. The Communists took power on Dec. 30, 1947.

Among the changes were the following:

- Four persons, including Mrs. Elena Ceausescu, wife of the President, promoted to the permanent bureau, increasing its number to nine. Mrs. Ceausescu's promotion was not a surprise, the sources said, because she has been active in the party.
- Ion Stancu and Corneliu Burcea, both secretaries within the party's Central Committee, were appointed deputy premiers, bringing to 12 the number of deputy premiers.
- Four new ministers were named, affecting among them the Ministry of Electric Energy and the Ministry of Mining, Petroleum and Geology.
- Six new ministerial secretaries of state who hold ministerial rank were appointed. They serve as deputy ministers.
- Ten new first secretaries of the party organizations in 10 of

ARMFUL—Vice-President Mondale holding two children he scooped up when he hopped from his car to mingle with a crowd that had collected to greet him in West Berlin.

## Italian Unions and Employers Sign Cost-Reduction Accord

ROME, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—Employers and union leaders signed an agreement tonight which they hope will have a significant effect on Italy's high labor costs and make it easier for the government to obtain two major international loans.

The International Monetary Fund has made a \$580-million loan dependent on an effective cut of labor costs, and the European Economic Community has coupled its negotiations for a \$480-million credit to the IMF loan.

The two sides signed the agreement after union leaders had met Premier Giulio Andreotti to obtain assurances about the government's intentions concerning the controversial automatic wage-increase system.

Clarified Concern

Mr. Andreotti said that he had clarified union concern over possible new drastic changes to Italy's system of automatically increasing wages every three months, in line with living costs. He gave no further details.

The accord will make no basic change in the system known as the "escalator."

According to the Confederation of Italian Industry, the provisional agreement, expected to be signed tonight, means that increases of the escalator will be limited mainly to basic pay and not be applied to seniority and retirement payments. This will reduce its impact on inflation.

Public Holidays

The agreement also will make it easier for companies to switch employees between jobs and will convert seven public holidays into normal working days, with corresponding pay increases.

It also provides for staggered holidays to boost efficiency, increased employment of workers through more shift work and controls to reduce absenteeism, a serious problem in Italy.

Confederation chairman Guido Carli called the agreement a contribution toward solving internal and international problems of competitiveness and toward re-establishing industrial relations to allow an increase in investment and employment.

The focus of Mr. Mondale's two-hour talk with Mr. Andreotti and other Italian leaders was on what he called the "serious difficulties" facing the Italian economy. Italy has been experiencing about a 20-per-cent inflation rate.

Nonetheless, Mr. Mondale said he was "greatly encouraged" by the picture given him today and expected that Italy's application for a \$500-million loan from the International Monetary Fund will be brought to "a satisfactory conclusion on terms acceptable to all concerned."

State Department aides, however, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Chairman of Joint Chiefs Reportedly 'Stunned'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—President Carter, a week before his inauguration, reportedly asked for immediate Pentagon studies looking toward a reduction of this country's intercontinental nuclear-missile force to an arsenal consisting of between 200 and 250 submarine-launched rockets.

## Carter Said to Ask Study of 80% ICBM Cut

By Fred Farris

The Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, Gen. George Brown, the chairman said that the only demerit expressed at the meeting—a gathering of the nation's top security specialists—was a mild remonstrance from Mr. Carter's designated defense secretary, Harold Brown.

Mr. Carter's reported request at the Jan. 12 session is believed to be one of a number of such studies he has asked for in connection with efforts to move toward his proclaimed goal of reducing the nuclear arsenals in the world. The U.S. cutback, in Mr. Carter's view, would have to be matched by the Russians.

(Under the proposed, but still debated, second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, each side would be limited to 2,400 strategic delivery "vehicles." The Pentagon says that the United States now has 1,054 intercontinental ballistic missiles.)

A White House official said today that Mr. Carter "has made very explicit his commitment to reducing on an equitable basis the nuclear arsenal of the United States and the Soviet Union and these objectives will be pursued."

Other officials said that no specific numbers were discussed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



## Ethiopia Ties Deteriorate

# Khartoum Appears to Expect More Libya-Backed Trouble

By David B. Ottaway

KHARTOUM, Jan. 26 (UPI)—The international airport on the outskirts of this Nile River capital, Soviet-made anti-aircraft guns are implanted along the runway.

At night, security units carry out searches across the river in Qandamar and in other suburbs. It is whispered that several trucks loaded with arms were seized last week on the roads leading into the city.

Without any explanation, the government clamped a curfew on the oasis town of El Atara last Thursday in the northeastern corner of the country near Libya and banned the passage of all traffic through the district.

Meanwhile, rumors are circulating that some Ansars, the fanatical rebel followers of the puritan Moslem Mahdi sect, are again infiltrating across the borders from Libya and Ethiopia.

"Everybody is expecting something to happen, but nobody knows quite what," a Western diplomat commented.

"We are a nation of conspirators," a retired Sudanese officer remarked only half jokingly.

## Suspicious of Qadhafi

Nearly seven months after the bloody, Libyan-sponsored coup attempt against President Gaafar Numeiri, Khartoum is again jittery and the government suspicious that the Libyan leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi, with Soviet backing and Ethiopian connivance,

## Egypt Reports

## Smashing Four

## Communist Units

CAIRO, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Four underground Communist groups dedicated to overthrowing President Anwar Sadat's regime have been smashed and 300 of their members have been arrested following last week's riots, Attorney General Ibrahim Kalayouli said today.

"These persons will be charged with carrying out anti-state activities, with the aim of overthrowing the current social and economic systems as a step toward seizing power," Mr. Kalayouli said in a statement published by the newspaper Al-Ahram.

Attempting to overthrow the regime by force is punishable by death or life imprisonment, under Egyptian law. Membership in a subversive group is punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment at hard labor.

The detainees, Mr. Kalayouli said, were members of four clandestine groups which he named as the Egyptian Communist party, the Egyptian Workers Communist party, the Revolutionary Current and the January 8 organizations.

"All four are banned since their aim is to overthrow the legitimate government by illegitimate methods," he said.

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## Kuwait Says

## Its Oil Output

## Is Down 33%

## January Drop Laid

## To Stockpiling, Price

KUWAIT, Jan. 26 (AP)—Ku-

wait's oil production dropped by

33 per cent this month to an

average of 1.2 million barrels a

day, Oil Minister Abdul Muhleeb

Kassbi disclosed today.

The minister said that on some

days during this month, produc-

tion dipped as low as 800,000 bar-

rels. The average was 1.8 million

barrels a day last year.

Mr. Kassbi blamed the low

production this month on stock-

piling by oil companies late last

year in anticipation of a price

increase. He said that the situa-

tion was aggravated by a decision

by Kuwait and 10 other members

of the Organization of Petroleum

Exporting Countries to raise prices

by 10 per cent last Jan. 1.

Saudi Arabia, the largest ex-

porter in OPEC, and the United

Arab Emirates refused to raise

prices more than 5 per cent on

Jan. 1 nor to go along with a

5-per-cent increase scheduled by

the 11 other members for July 1.

The oil weekly Middle East

Economic Survey reported last

week that Kuwait, Iraq and Iran

would bear the brunt of the out-

put reduction due to the lower

prices and higher production of

Saudi Arabia and the Emirates.

The journal reported that total

reduction for the 11 OPEC mem-

bers who raised prices by 10 per

cent might be about 4 million

barrels a day from last year's

average daily production of 30

million barrels, a 20-per-cent

drop.

It said that the reduction for

Kuwait, Iraq and Iran would be

higher than that for the others

affected because the three states

produce less marketable, high-

sulfur medium and heavy crude.

Indonesia Output Up in '76

JAKARTA, Jan. 26 (Reuters).

Indonesia's oil production rose

by about 15 per cent last year

compared with 1975, a Mining

Ministry spokesman said today.

Production rose to 1,903,000

barrels a day after falling to

1,806,000 in 1975 because of the

world recession, the spokesman

said.

He would not comment on

prospects for this year's produc-

tion.

Rome Visit

By Mondale

(Continued from Page 1)

ever, said Mr. Mondale did not

ever see U.S. intervention with

the IMF on Italy's behalf, say-

ing, "It's not our business."

Nor, they said, was there any

discussion of bilateral U.S. aid to

Italy.

They also said there was no

direct discussion of the Carter

administration's attitude toward

possible Communist participation

in the Italian government. Pres-

ident Carter, in last year's pre-

sidential campaign, said the United

States must "respect the results

of democratic elections . . . and

continue to cooperate, so long as

such political parties respect the

democratic process, uphold exist-

ing international commitments

and are not subversive to ex-

ternal direction."

Mr. Mondale's visit here con-

cludes tomorrow with a call on

Pope Paul VI. Then he goes to

London.

Mondale Seen Convinced

BONN, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ)—Eco-

nomics Minister Hans Friderichs

said today he believes Mr. Mon-

dale has been convinced that

West Germany is doing as much

as the United States to stimulate

## 'Symbolic' Arab Troops Enter Some South Lebanon Towns

## Israel Asks Syrians to Withdraw

## part of the country that had not

## been occupied by the peace-keep-

## ing force was only in small, "sym-

## bolic" enclaves.

They said that fixed positions

had been taken up by these units

in the towns of Nabatieh, Alchi-

yeh and Marjayoun—none more

than nine miles from the border

—and that patrols from these

areas had reached as far as

Khiyam, five miles from the bor-

der.

Premier Selim al-Hosni said that

the reason why the peace-keeping

troops had not entered the south

in strength was that this "would

trigger an Israeli reaction."

Rebel Army Barracks

BEIRUT, Jan. 26 (UPI)—The

presence of the Arab troops in

some areas of the southern

territory could renew the crisis

throughout the country.

Since November, the United

States has served as a conduit

between Beirut, Damascus and

Jerusalem to "avoid misunder-

standings" over the south, in the

words of a U.S. diplomat.

The Israelis have said that

they would consider the presence

of Arab troops below an unde-

fined "red line" believed to oc-

cide roughly with the Litani

River—as a threat to their secu-

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Military sources stressed that

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## Convention Validity Questioned

## Czechoslovaks Ask Regime

## For Commitment on Rights

## during the short-lived liberaliza-

## tion experiment known as the

## "Prague Spring." He said he

## saw Mr. Dubcek in 1975 at Bratis-

## lava.

Mr. Dubcek is employed by the

State Forestry Office there, a

very low level—and this is a

discrepancy with his salary," ac-

cording to Mr. Hajek. "My last in-

terview about him was that his

was all right," he added.

Answers Sought

"May public hostility be in-

dicted against them, without al-

lowing them the chance to de-

fend their views and actions?"

the letter asked.

It called for answers in accord

with the Constitution and the

international convention signed

by Czechoslovakia in 1968.

In a separate statement, dra-

matist Pavel Kohout said, "The

signers of Charter 77 are con-

vinced that the spirit of ven-

dicta must disappear forever

from our land." He indicated

that he was referring to dis-

crimination against the children

of dissidents, who are prevented

from attending colleges and uni-

versities.

Czechoslovak authorities have

arrested four of the signatories

of Charter 77 and repeatedly de-

tained others for questioning

since it was published in West-

ern newspapers Jan. 6.

Playwright Janek Hajek was

allowed to speak to his lawyer



Estimated at \$2.8 Billion

## Brown Considers U.S. Defense Cuts

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Defense Secretary Harold Brown told the Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday that he wanted to make some changes, including reductions, in the fiscal 1978 defense budget.

Sen. John Tower, a senior minority member of the panel, vowed to fight major changes.

The exchange occurred during the committee's first hearing on the new budget. Secretary Brown said he was considering cuts that apparently would amount to \$2.8 billion in the \$123-billion defense budget proposed by the Ford administration, but he added that no decisions had been made.

Sen. Tower, R-Texas, said that recent evidence of the expansion of Soviet military capabilities constituted a "compelling argument" for supporting the budget proposed by the Ford administration.

He added that, in his opinion, President Carter's statement Monday on the possibilities for an early conclusion of a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union was "a little long on eagerness and a little short on cautiousness."

Review by Carter

Mr. Brown said that "possible budget changes" would be instituted only after a review that Mr. Carter expects to complete at the end of next month.

The secretary said he would be guided by such criteria as the size and composition of targets that the United States might need to strike in nuclear retaliation against the Soviet Union, the proper mix and numbers of strategic weapons, the adequacy of warning-time systems, the efficient development of new weapons and the assurance of rough equivalence in forces and weapon programs.

Pressed for his views on the B-1 bomber program, Mr. Brown, a former secretary of the Air Force, acknowledged that he was considering an option of cutting back production from eight to five of the aircraft from fiscal 1978. The Ford budget had proposed spending \$3.1 billion for eight of the planes and an eventual total of \$423 billion for 244 B-1s.

Mr. Brown said his own immediate priorities included fostering an "increased readiness" of U.S. forces, an opening of procurement bottlenecks and emphasis on research and development for new weapons.

## NATO Buildup

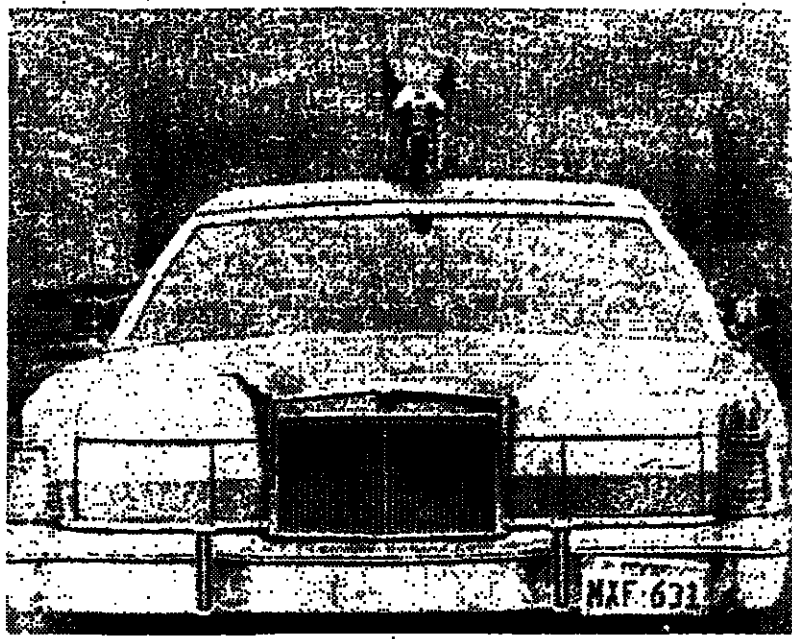
The new defense secretary also indicated that his prime concern at the moment was a bolstering of conventional forces by mechanizing more infantry divisions and giving "particular care" to military programs related to NATO.

"Our conventional forces capability in NATO is an item of highest urgency," he said.

On Monday a committee member, Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., issued a report warning that NATO's conventional forces were at a potential disadvantage compared to the Warsaw Pact forces.

Mr. Brown said he was "strongly" in favor of the AWACS airborne surveillance and command plane. But he said he questioned how many were needed. The latest budget proposes outlays of \$28.9 million for six of these planes.

BIG DOG, BIG CAR—A Great Dane surveying the scene by looking out through the sun roof of a car passing near Memorial Park in Houston recently.



## Carter's UN Appointee Says U.S. Will Back Vietnam Membership

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (WP).—President Carter's choice for ambassador to the United Nations, Rep. Andrew Young, D-Ga., said yesterday that the administration intends to move toward approval for Vietnam to join the UN. The Ford administration twice vetoed Vietnam's entry.

Rep. Young suggested, moreover, that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will reopen talks with Vietnam within 90 days aimed at eventual diplomatic recognition.

## Kenya Rustlers Killed

NAIROBI, Jan. 26 (AP).—Police killed 10 cattle rustlers from the Pokot tribe in a fight at Lodwar in northern Kenya, police said.

## Edwards Denies Payoff by Korea

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 26 (WP).—Louisiana Gov. Edwin Edwards denied yesterday allegations by former aide Clyde Vidrine that during his 1972 gubernatorial campaign he received \$20,000 in cash from South Korean business representative Tongsun Park. He said of Mr. Vidrine, who made the charge in testimony Monday to a federal grand jury in Washington: "He has had a vendetta against me for the past three years."

Speaking at a news conference here, the Democratic governor also denied a false Vidrine allegation, in a Washington Post interview, that Gov. Edwards helped get U.S. credits to enable South Korea to buy \$50 million worth of Louisiana rice.

## Supreme Court Voids Ruling Ordering Indianapolis Busing

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (NYT).—The Supreme Court yesterday vacated a lower-court ruling that had upheld a broad desegregation plan for Indianapolis-area public schools under which numerous black city children were to be bused to schools in predominantly white suburban districts.

The court sent the case back to a federal Appeals Court, directing it to give the case further consideration in light of two recent Supreme Court rulings on the kind of proof needed to demonstrate a constitutional violation in racial discrimination cases.

In effect, the court directed the lower court to decide whether there was, after all, a constitutional violation in the Indianapolis-area schools that justified the broad desegregation order.

The court split, 6 to 3, on the matter.

## Review Is Refused

At the same time, the court refused to review a court-ordered desegregation plan for schools in the Louisville, Ky., area.

The plan, imposed by a federal District Court and upheld by a federal Appeals Court, also requires busing as a means of desegregation. In the Louisville area, however, the court-ordered busing takes place within what is now a single school district.

School officials had asked the court to review the plan, arguing that a less extensive plan should have been adopted.

No justice recorded a dissent to the decision not to review the case.

The court acted in the two cases amid increasing concern among civil-rights lawyers about its recent decisions, and possible

intention for the future, regarding school desegregation.

Essentially, the concern is that the court is easing its traditional support of desegregation and that it may be trimming the scope of the power of federal courts to remedy segregation.

In the Indianapolis case, the justices told the lower court to reconsider its ruling in light of two rulings. The first, Washington vs. Davis, which was decided last June and involved testing for job applicants, spelled out the requirement that there had to be proof of discriminatory "intent," not just discriminatory effect, in order to make a case of unconstitutional racial discrimination. The second decision, involving the Chicago suburb of Arlington Heights, which was decided earlier this month, applied that rule to cases involving suburban zoning restrictions that have the effect of keeping out minority residents.

Basically, the federal district judge in the Indianapolis case ordered that enough black students in grades one through nine be transferred from the Indianapolis schools to schools in surrounding areas in order to increase the proportion of black students in each school district in the county to no less than 15 per cent. He also enjoined the establishment of additional low-income public housing projects within the borders of the city school district.

The three dissenters to the court's decision vacating the order were Justices William Brennan Jr., Thurgood Marshall and John Paul Stevens. They did not give their reasons for dissenting.



Griffin Bell and wife after he was confirmed by the Senate to be the attorney general of the United States.

## Bell Is Confirmed by Senate; Clash With FBI Chief Hinted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (WP).—Griffin Bell won confirmation as U.S. attorney general yesterday from a divided Senate only after facing a possible clash with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover over Mr. Bell's eventual departure from the FBI.

The potential confrontation was precipitated by Mr. Kelley, who said Mr. Bell's letter stating that he does not intend to leave as FBI director until next Jan. 1 "is directly counter to the widespread impression that Mr. Bell and President Carter want to put their own man at the head of the embattled FBI at a much earlier date."

The problem with Mr. Kelley surfaced as the Senate confirmed Mr. Bell by a vote of 75 to 21. The approval was given only after a heated debate in which some senators criticized Mr. Bell's civil rights record, challenged his judicial ethics and assailed his appointment as an act of political cronyism by Mr. Carter.

With the confirmation of Mr. Bell, 58, and the swearing in yesterday of Joseph Califano Jr. as secretary of health, education and welfare, 10 of Mr. Carter's 11 Cabinet nominees have been approved. The other nominee, Ray Marshall of Texas, is expected to be confirmed soon as secretary of labor.

Mr. Bell was sworn in today, with Chief Justice of the United States Warren Burger administering the oath.

Mr. Carter told a crowd of dignitaries and department employees, "This is a great day in the life of our nation. One of the most crucial appointments a president can make is that of attorney general because here we have not a department of law but a Department of Justice."

Authoritative sources said last night that Mr. Kelley, 55, in setting next Jan. 1 as the date for his retirement, had acted on his own initiative without consulting Mr. Bell. Mr. Kelley's aim, the sources said, was to put the new attorney general on notice that he will resist efforts to remove him from the FBI directorship before that time.

Testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee two weeks ago, Mr. Bell, a former federal Appeals Court judge, said that Mr. Kelley would give way to a new director "before too long."

Mr. Bell's remark was widely interpreted as meaning that the changeover would take place in the near future.

Now, Mr. Bell's letter confirms Mr. Bell with some sensitive choices. If he allows Mr. Kelley to remain until the end of the year, he is likely to be seen as backing down.

But should Mr. Bell attempt to force Mr. Kelley out, he would risk charges that the Carter administration is trying to bring the FBI back under the sway of partisan political influence.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell has said that President Carter might announce his choice for the job this week.

Mr. Moyers, 42, would be Mr. Carter's second nominee to head the agency. His first, Theodore Sorensen, a former aide to President John Kennedy, withdrew last week in the face of Senate opposition.

Informed sources said that Mr. Moyers is a top contender for the job. Mr. Moyers, presently anchorman and chief reporter for "CBS Reports," a television news program, was not available for comment, but an assistant said it was pure "speculation" that he might be appointed to the CIA post.

Others mentioned for the job have included Paul Warnke, former assistant defense secretary for national security affairs, and retired Army Lt. Gen. James Gavin.

Mr. Moyers was press secretary to President Johnson and had been deputy director of the Peace Corps. He became publisher of Newsday on Long Island after leaving Washington.

## Moyers Is Seen As Carter Choice To Direct CIA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Bill Moyers, a former aide to President Lyndon Johnson, is a front-runner to become CIA director, it was learned today.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell has said that President Carter might announce his choice for the job this week.

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Howard Hunt

## Parole Ordered For Watergate Burglary Figure

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—The U.S. Parole Commission has ordered Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt released from prison Feb. 26 if he pays his fine, it was announced today.

Justice Department spokesman Dean St. Dennis said that the commission approved Hunt's parole request on the condition that he pay a \$10,000 fine still pending against him.

The parole was approved if the fine is paid "or otherwise discharged according to law," Mr. St. Dennis said. It was not immediately clear how the fine could be satisfied in any way other than by paying it.

Hunt, 58, is serving a term of 30 months to 8 years for his role in the June, 1972, break-in at Democratic party national headquarters in the Watergate office complex here. He has served a little more than 30 months in prison.

In Miami, Hunt's attorney, Ellis Rubin, said that payment of the fine "will be a problem for him, but it will be made." He said that Hunt did not have much money at his disposal, but that the \$10,000 would be found somewhere.

## Dublin Names Suspect In U.K. Envoy Slaying

DUBLIN, Jan. 26 (AP).—Irish authorities yesterday accused Michael O'Rourke, a convicted Irish Republican Army terrorist, of killing British Ambassador Christopher Ewart-Biggs and two other persons. O'Rourke was listed as the nation's public enemy No. 1.

O'Rourke, 24, broke out of Dublin's special criminal court six days before the envoy was assassinated in a land-mine explosion near his suburban Dublin home on July 21 of last year.

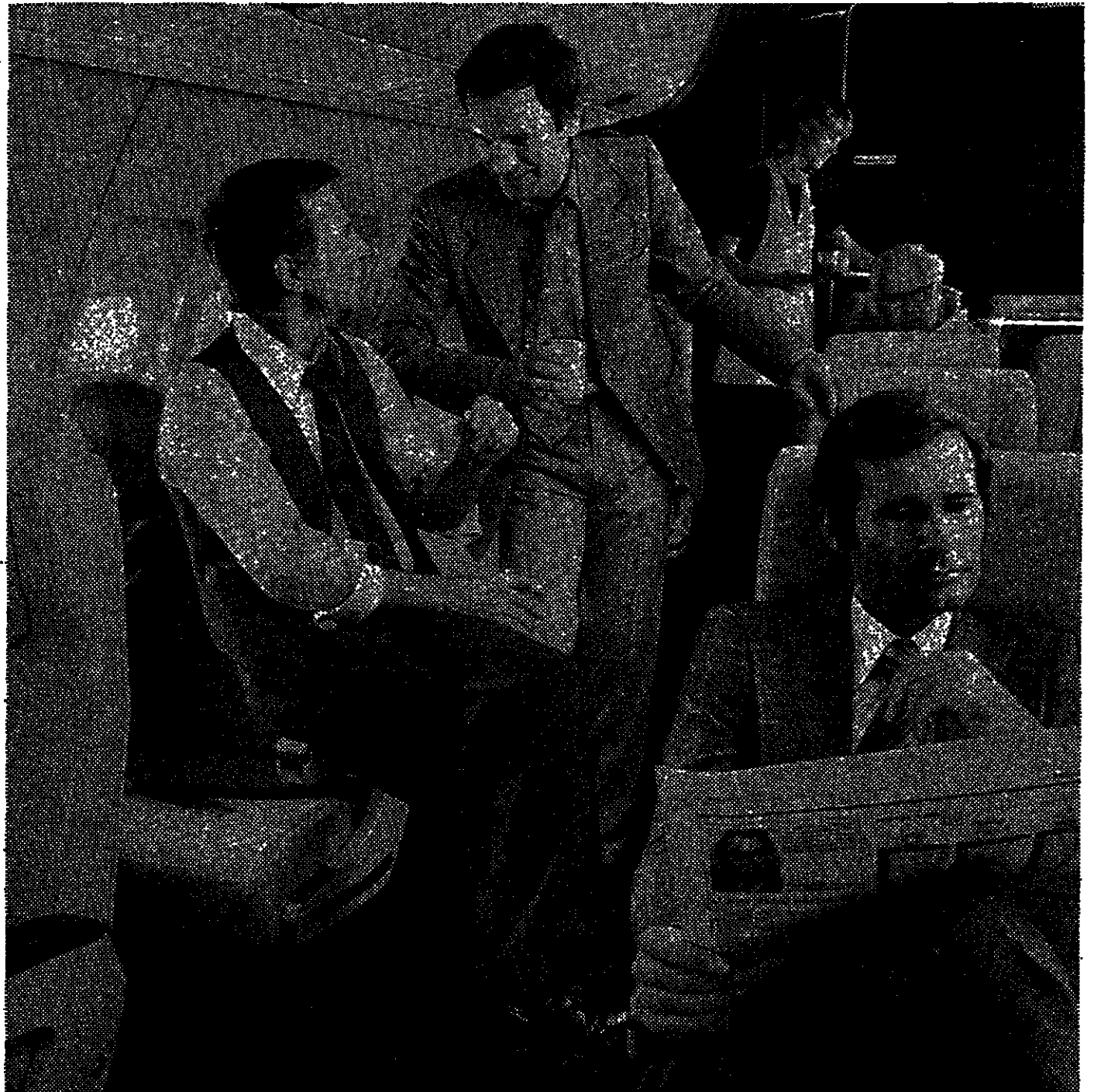
## Swiss Tally of Aliens

BERN, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The foreign population in this country of about 6.3 million dropped by 54,000 last year to 958,588, the Swiss government reported.

## Alcohol, Beer Ads Barred

HELSINKI, Jan. 26 (UPI).—The President Urho Kekkonen has signed a law forbidding the advertising of beer or alcohol in Finland beginning March 1.

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## South Africa: The Divided House

### Afrikaners Lowering Some Racial Barriers

By Jim Hoagland

Third in a Series

PRETORIA (WP).—The political leaders of South Africa's tough, Puritan-like white tribe are lowering some of the racial barriers blacks face here, but they will stand firm on the basic structure of this country's deeply entrenched system of segregation.

That decision, reaffirmed in a series of policy statements given in interviews by senior ministers in the white government, is promising rising white dissent and black rage here.

For the first time, a significant part of the dissent comes from within the leaders' own tightly knit community of Afrikaners, as the modern descendants of the Dutch-speaking Boers who began settling here 300 years ago are known.

The National party, the Afrikaner-based white political party that rules here, came to power in 1948, the same year that Strom Thurmond ran as a segregationist Dixiecrat for U.S. president. If Sen. Thurmond had won, and the Dixiecrats had been reelected every four years since, the result might well resemble what is happening in South Africa today.

**Tribal Unity**

Carefully controlled by any outside standards, both the hesitant changes and the demand for faster movement are testing the treasured tribal unity of the Afrikaners, whose violent history of frontier conflict and siege on South Africa's plains has conditioned them to suppress self-doubt and non-conformist actions.

Along with South Africa's vast natural store of gold, diamonds and uranium, a temperate climate and a developed industrial base, it is the Afrikaner that makes the country different from the rest of the continent.

While English and French settlers negotiated turnovers to black rule to the north, the Afrikaners have dug their heels in. They have developed the technology to build an atomic bomb to enforce their self-ascribed "mission" to stay, and may already have the bomb.

Numbering 2.3 million in this land of 26 million, the Afrikaners emerged only three decades ago from rural squalor and deep poverty to take control of South Africa and fashion white power into an enduring force based on the Bible and the gun.

Now an urbanized business and intellectual class that has formed inside this rough-hewn tribe during its three-decade rule is trying to add the balance sheet and international respectability as tools of Afrikaner control and, in their own eyes, survival.

The uneven contest being waged inside Afrikanerdom is one of conflicting visions of what it means to be "Western" and while at the southern tip of this continent in the last quarter of the 20th century.

Power is concentrated in the hands of Afrikaners who, generally speaking, stubbornly resist fundamental change in their "traditional way of life"—the code language here for officially required segregation and keeping blacks politically powerless.

They define "Western" as it was understood elsewhere in the world 50 to 40 years ago—white supremacy, intolerant Christian and moral rigidity, at least in public matters.

The Afrikaners have presided over the rapid growth of a modern economy that has drawn increasing numbers of Afrikaners and black Africans into the cities, provided both with class structures that their previously egalitarian rural societies lacked, and brought them into jarring daily contact absent on the farm.

The National party government insists "apartheid"—"separateness" in their language, segregation to the rest of the world—to restore white control and separation from blacks.

**Limits of Change**

The limits of change in that system are largely defined by the rural past and its rough, raw distrust of liberal attitudes, big business and the now politically powerless 2 million English-speaking whites, 2.5 million people of mixed race and 18 million blacks.

But out of the social transformation of the Afrikaner community, a newly established business and intellectual class is growing to set the limits of dissent for the community.

They argue that the Afrikaner and his particular culture can best survive by adopting a broader definition of "Western." To do this, he must drop the most obvious features of racial discrimination and offer a fair deal to urban blacks and persons of mixed ancestry caught on the wrong side of the color line.

"Segregation for segregation's sake doesn't make sense," said Prof. Gerrit Willem, the new head of the once reactionary, powerful and secret Broederbond organization, which originally developed apartheid but is now drifting toward the liberal position in Afrikaner racial politics.

Apartheid "is not an ideology nor a dogma. It is a method, a road along which we are moving," and subject to fundamental reassessment, he said in a rare interview.

This dichotomy—some Afrikaners would say struggle for the tribe's mind—within Afrikanerdom is producing a split-level approach to prejudice that is disorienting for many in the white working class, who increasingly appear confused over exactly what attitudes their government is calling for toward blacks.

The National party government has begun to say for the first time that racial discrimination is wrong. While it continues to shut black people out of schools, buses, toilets and 80 per cent of the country's hotels and restaurants, allegedly because of their different "nationalities" rather than the color of their skin, the government is establishing a climate of acceptance by letting a few politically nonvital barriers fall.

**Mixed Audiences**

The government let a city council controlled by the opposition United party desegregate public park benches and libraries in Johannesburg. A handful of expensive hotels and restaurants can serve Afrikaners under certain conditions, if they want to. Three theaters in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban, have been opened to mixed audiences. Elevators are no longer "white only," and post office entrances and lines have been desegregated.

The changes affect petty apartheid—the set of restrictions imposed on blacks who come into daily contact with whites because of their jobs. "We can have an integrated economic population in the context of the commercial core of an urban area," a National party spokesman said.

Interviews with five senior Cabinet ministers and other officials establish, however, that the government will push ahead with grand apartheid, the radical vision of smothering South Africa in its present political form to save it and to preserve white power here.

These key points emerge from interviews and discussions with leading Afrikaner figures of dissent:

• As long as this government is in power, no black in South Africa will be able to buy a home or piece of land outside of black-only ghettos or "homelands," he said from the threat of arrest for not carrying a government-issued "reference book" that whites are not required to carry, or vote in an election with whites.

• Officials hope that President Carter will focus on the Communist menace they see hanging over southern Africa and the protection they say they afford to the \$15 billion U.S. investment here rather than on civil rights. If a confrontation develops, however, they have no doubt they put maintaining their "cultural identity" before their ties to the United States.

• The growing questioning of apartheid by Afrikaners is one of two implicit admissions that it is failing to provide the Afrikaners with a "moral alternative" to the use of force in containing black nationalism.

• The other implicit, and more important, admission of failure is the escalating violence the government is directing against its black subjects. At least 375 blacks died last year in confrontations with heavily armed police riot squads, and in some aspects the government has taken on the air of a junta rather than the Westminster-style cabinet it says it is.

Rebaptized "separate development" because of the international stigma attached to its original title, grand apartheid mandates the physical extirpation of all 18 million blacks from the



AS IT WAS—Gone are the "Whites Only" and "Africans Only" signs on the streets and park benches in Johannesburg.

AS IT IS—Johannesburg buses are still segregated, as the sign says: Non-Europeans Only.

BUT—"The tragedy of the whole thing is that the Afrikaner sincerely believes he is making major changes when he lets a black man sit on a park bench in some cities in South Africa."

clared to be "white territory." 87 per cent of the country's land is reserved for whites. The "pillar" most resented by the African majority is the law requiring them to carry a reference book—the modern name for the passbook—that is the heart of the "influx control" system of keeping blacks out of the 87 per cent of the country declared white property.

**Jobless Homelands**

More than 250,000 Africans continue to be arrested annually under the pass laws. Most are jailed or fined and then returned to the jobless homelands. It is illegal for Africans to enter urban areas unless they have the reference book, according to the decrees of government that encourages white immigrants from Europe to settle in the urban areas.

Other deeply entrenched laws that senior officials said would not be altered include laws banning interracial marriage and sex, those empowering the government to reserve specific jobs for whites if it so desires, and the disenfranchising of Africans in elections for the national Parliament that makes the laws regulating the blacks' "freedoms."

A Cabinet official said it might be possible to renegotiate a more equal division once the homelands had achieved independence. But he insisted on not being quoted directly, since a direct statement could touch off "panic-selling of property."

The most radical change in grand apartheid being debated within the government today is, in Mr. Mulder's description, "giving" urban Africans "black" councilors in the areas where they live, which will have control over their everyday lives.

**Damaged Economy**

Business entrepreneurs are a new breed in Afrikanerdom. They are becoming upset at the restrictions apartheid puts on their ability to use capital and labor freely, and at the damage racial disturbances are doing to the economy and the international image of South Africa.

"The separate development concept has got to be redesigned and redefined. . . . We have to find peaceful ways to head off bloodshed," said multimillionaire banker Jan Marais in the 25th floor suite of offices over his Trust Bank Cape Town headquarters, which created a stir in South Africa a decade ago by allowing blacks and mulattoes to stand in the same line as white clients to deposit their money or write checks.

"Ten years ago, separate development would have been 1,000 times more salable if it had been refined then. The longer we wait, the less salable the package becomes," said Mr. Marais, who became head of the South Africa Foundation in 1974 and shifted its role away from

publicizing almost exclusively the government's viewpoint to a more factual and questioning one.

Publicly taking issue with the government's insistence that urban blacks will vote only in the homelands, Mr. Marais said in an interview: "We have to find ways to accommodate the 'Coloreds' and an irreducible number of blacks who can't find any justification for being in the homelands. . . . A body should be set up to investigate what percentage of blacks would be prepared to accept citizenship in the homelands, what percentage can be justifiably treated as guest workers, and what the residue would be. Then we can discuss federal, confederal, plural or santon systems."

As the dinner ended and the participants began to file out, an unidentified member of the audience said: "That man is seditious. He's got to be stopped."

There was also a considerable contingent from Canada, and one of its members said bitterly, "He is breaking up my country."

Mr. Levesque, in answer to a question, said that political separation was the only way to end the tension that characterized relations between Quebec and the federal government. But this threat did not appear to convince many members of the audience.

Jacques Parizeau, the Quebec minister of finance, said the real results of the visit would become apparent when Quebec had to go into the New York financial market for funds. He said this would happen very soon.

**Referendum**

Mr. Levesque was asked when the referendum on independence would take place and asked how he thought it would turn out. He refused to give a specific date, but he appeared optimistic. "People between 18 and 40 are more and more in favor of what we propose," he said. "They are the most educated and the best trained part of the population."

Mr. Levesque also ruled out nationalization, with the exception of the asbestos industry. If that should be necessary to end what he termed "poisonous" working conditions and to foster more asbestos-based industries at home, he said his government would take control and management of forest resources without any take-overs of the paper and pulp industry.

Conservative business circles in Montreal, Toronto and New York

By scrambling one of their gangs into the Palm Beach Casino to rig the wheel, the swindlers hoped to make a \$200,000 killing. But when they played, they lost. Worse, police had been tipped off by two casino security men when the gang thought they had bribed and officers flimed the who's grand attempt to a hole in the ceiling.

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## Reaction to Speech Is Cool

## Levesque Urges U.S. Businessmen To Accept Quebec Independence

By Henry Giniger

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Prime Minister René Levesque of Quebec told several hundred businessmen here last night that the independence of his French-speaking province appeared inevitable and asked them to help make the transition rather than "waste efforts" opposing it.

Mr. Levesque, elected in November at the head of his Parti Québécois, chose for his first important speech since he took power the Economic Club of New York, which represents part of the U.S. financial community on which Quebec has been heavily dependent.

But his speech appeared to be at least as much directed to his political and financial opponents in Canada, notably Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his Liberal party.

Mr. Levesque said that independence for Quebec was "normal." I might say, almost as inevitable as it was for the American states of 80 years ago. He asserted that Quebec's youth was heavily committed and continued:

"It would be senseless, like King Canute trying to stop the tide, to waste efforts in order to delay the final outcome of something as natural and irreversible as growth itself. On the contrary, it seems to me efforts should be concentrated on the rational establishment of future good relations between this emerging Quebec and its neighbors."

**Moderate Course**

Mr. Levesque said the important question was not whether or when Quebec would become independent but how. He pledged a moderate, democratic course that would respect individual opinions as well as local and foreign private enterprise.

The prime minister said that Quebec wished to be as self-reliant as possible and would limit foreign borrowing, but he acknowledged the province's continued need for outside financing. He said an investment code would define the limits within which foreign capital would operate. Among areas that would be off-limits would be banking, newspapers and radio and television stations.

The largely American audience received Mr. Levesque's speech politely but coolly. When the speaker was referred to by a questioner as "assuming" that was "disappearing" in the air through the room, when Mr. Levesque spoke of Canada's present institutions as "obsolete," there was some derisive laughter.

As the dinner ended and the participants began to file out, an unidentified member of the audience said: "That man is seditious. He's got to be stopped."

There was also a considerable contingent from Canada, and one of its members said bitterly, "He is breaking up my country."

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are presumed to be hostile to the idea of a politically separate Quebec and suspicious of allegedly socialist tendencies of the Parti Québécois.

It was believed that such suspicions were expressed during private meetings that Mr. Levesque and his eight-man delegation had during their 36-hour visit here.

"In a nutshell," he said last night, "we are not against foreign investment as such and we have no intention of picking fights with private enterprise. The Parti Québécois's approach is essentially pragmatic."

Mr. Levesque, elected in November at the head of his Parti Québécois, chose for his first important speech since he took power the Economic Club of New York, which represents part of the U.S. financial community on which Quebec has been heavily dependent.

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Jacques Parizeau, the Quebec minister of finance, said the real results of the visit would become apparent when Quebec had to go into the New York financial market for funds. He said this would happen very soon.

**Referendum**

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Mr. Levesque also ruled out nationalization, with the exception of the asbestos industry. If that should be necessary to end what he termed "poisonous" working conditions and to foster more asbestos-based industries at home, he said his government would take control and management of forest resources without any take-overs of the paper and pulp industry.

Conservative business circles in Montreal, Toronto and New York

By scrambling one of their gangs into the Palm Beach Casino to rig the wheel, the swindlers hoped to make a \$200,000 killing. But when they played, they lost. Worse, police had been tipped off by two casino security men when the gang thought they had bribed and officers flimed the who's grand attempt to a hole in the ceiling.

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LYONS, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Policewomen will soon be patrolling the streets and directing traffic in France's big cities, jobs previously reserved for men, the government said today.

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It was believed that such suspicions were expressed during private meetings that Mr. Levesque and his eight-man delegation had during their 36-hour visit here.

"In a nutshell," he said last night, "we are not against foreign investment as such and we have no intention of picking fights with private enterprise. The Parti Québécois's approach is essentially pragmatic."

Mr. Levesque, elected in November at the head of his Parti Québécois, chose for his first important speech since he took power the Economic Club of New York, which represents part of the U.S. financial community on which Quebec has been heavily dependent.

But his speech appeared to be at least as much directed to his political and financial opponents in Canada, notably Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his Liberal party.

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"It would be senseless, like King Canute trying to stop the tide, to waste efforts in order to delay the final outcome of something as natural and irreversible as growth itself. On the contrary, it seems to me efforts should be concentrated on the rational establishment of future good relations between this emerging Quebec and its neighbors."

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## PARIS FASHIONS

## Saint Laurent in a Low Key

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 26—This morning a crowd of several hundred gathered in the hallways of the Hotel Crillon, hoping to catch a glimpse of Yves Saint Laurent.

After his virtuoso performance last season, Saint Laurent, it was decided to show a "low-keyed" collection, so low-keyed, in fact, that its charm for his customers will lie in the delicate, feminine details that their favorite designer seldom gives up. Skirts remain the same, which means below mid-thigh, and the end of the skirt is not the cue he gave them six months ago to shift to the hip fabrics to the stiff.

"I don't see short skirts for the winter," he said. "I just want women to look pretty and romantic." Old Favorite

As a starter for his show, he goes back an old favorite, the pantsuit that he was the first to put into made-to-order fashion. It's a softer, less tailored version. The jacket is short and worn open to show a shirt but a blouse.

Look for your grandmother's meow, because that Victorian meow is what Yves Saint Laurent likes to see worn at the

neck of his new Victorian blouse. The alternate blouse for one of his new pants suits has a girlish ruffled collar, trills down the front and at the wrists.

Saint Laurent dresses have the same sweet, girlish look as his blouses. They have oval necklines, puffed sleeves, tiny waists and flaring skirts that end in a ruffle, with sometimes a couple of other narrow ruffles thrown in for good measure.

Though most designers have been in a mood to give chignon at least a temporary holiday, there are dozens in the Saint Laurent collection, some in neutral color prints, many white and all with chignon shawls or stoles.

The whites suggest nothing so much as the original 1950s numbers Chanel used to suggest for formal wear. Actually, all through his career Saint Laurent has been influenced by Mademoiselle.

Towards the end, Saint Laurent showed a second chapter of big silk taffeta skirts with dust ruffles in another color and sometimes ruffled blouses to suggest summer. Others were made of silk faille or satin lame, more trimly and shimmer than plain satin. Many of the skirts were in winter colors like dark brown and black. Saint Laurent's own favorite is a paisley faille with a quilted cotton jacket.

The show ended with a baroque wedding party, led by a medieval bridegroom in black satin, followed by two ladies in deepest black

Yves Saint Laurent puts a shawl over a Gibson Girl blouse and big taffeta skirt.

Brigitte Mura/SIPA



and with a bride and bridesmaid in satin and gold lace straight out of a Goya painting. Though no one has thought to mention it, it was just 30 years ago that Saint Laurent began his spectacular career as school-

boy designer who replaced Dior. Since then he has designed more fashions and made more headlines than any designer in the world.

At the reception that followed his opening, he looked thin and frail but unusually happy to see his friends. His business manager and partner, Pierre Bergé, urged him several times to sit down, but he always answered, "I'm all right. I feel fine."

Among those who clustered around him was Mrs. Jean-Pierre Marot-Rivière, who said, "Thank goodness, you didn't give up the big skirts, so I have to buy a new one." Not quite the right kind of compliment for a new fashion collection.

Her discoveries convinced her that she should give classes and pass along her own knowledge. She turned her own kitchen in Glenview, a Chicago suburb, into the equivalent of an amateur laboratory testing dishes sometimes as many as 30 times. During a week's breather, she flew to Paris and worked with baker Poilane from 5:30 to 9:30 a.m. to find out how French bread could be made with American flour, a few bags of which she had brought along.

"Americans were making very tight loaves because the dough was easier to handle," she said. "I don't think I could have come up with a good product without the Cuisinart. Now every company in America is developing a food processor. Of course, I'll try them all."

#### ABBY'S CARROT AND TURNIP PUREE

2 pounds carrots, peeled, cut in 2-inch lengths  
2 turnips (6 ounces), peeled, quartered  
1/4 cup parsley leaves, finely packed  
3 tablespoons butter  
1 teaspoon freshly grated nutmeg  
Salt  
Freshly ground black pepper

Use steamer or pressure cooker to cook carrots. Cook turnips in salted water to cover until very tender. Drain. Using the steel knife of the food processor, mince parsley—quick on/off turns. Set aside for garnish. Process carrots and turnips in 1-1/2 cup batches—2 quick on/off turns, then let machine run until vegetables are pureed, about 10 seconds. Place in bowl, mix well together, add butter, season to taste. Place in buttered casserole. This can be prepared in advance. Place casserole in pan of water (bain-marie), bring to boil on top of the stove, bake in 350-degree oven for 40 minutes, covered with buttered parchment paper. Sprinkle with minced parsley before serving. Six to 8 servings.

#### Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (IPT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"Twelfth Night" in the Equity Library Theater version grows "steadily through the evening from bare adequacy to a moving radiance," says Richard Elder. He finds the ELT production of the Shakespeare play weakest in the comic scenes. Ronald Wiloughby as Malvolio is "vigorously ridiculous but he makes too many faces and becomes a caricature." Jared Matesky as Sir Toby Belch is "brisk, but not very interesting." Richard Peterson's Sir Andrew Aguecheek lacks "bite." But Bill Roberts as Feste is "superb." And Pam Rogers is "a remarkable Viola," bringing the fusion of "various levels of character so they appear as one complex being." Judy Levitt's Olivia is less interesting. Elder says the set gives a "useful sense of perspective" to a small stage and that the music is "appealing." Richard Mogens directed.

"John Gabriel Berkman," Dusen's "last important play," is getting a new production from the Roundabout Theater that Olive Bernes says "has a great deal going for it." Bernes, says Bernes, sees "tragedy as the inevitability of events." Berkman, the idealist who failed, is played by Robert Pastene. As the twin sisters, Gale Sondergaard, "with bile in her veins rather than blood," and Jan Frazee, "gentle, understanding and dying like a ghost, were splendid." So was the "Me-assertive" Valerie French as Mrs. Wilton. Gene Feld's staging "is frankly a little slow."

## Ex-President Moves to California

## Can the Fords Keep Up With Palm Springs?

By Jon Nordheimer

RANCHE MIRAGE, Calif. (NYT)—Helen Deware looked worried. The moving van was parked in the circular driveway of her walled home in Thunderbird Estates, and workmen moved through the house performing numerous little changes required by the new tenant, who was due on the first of the month.

There were all those telephone calls, and friends from all over the Palm Springs area she hadn't seen for weeks were suddenly dropping by her Smoke Tree Lane house to say hello.

In addition, there were those nice young men in sport shirts and slacks who had gone over every inch of the house and now stood guard at the gate. Secret Service agents.

On Feb. 1, the elderly widow will turn her home over to Gerald and Betty Ford, who will lease it for an unspecified sum until they can slip comfortably into a Palm Springs life-style that suits them and build a house of their own, probably adjacent to the home of Leonard Firestone, the former ambassador to Belgium, along the 13th fairway of the Thunderbird Country Club.

#### Not So Easy

That will not be as easy as one may think. Even with federal pensions totaling \$90,000 a year, the ex-president is not a man of means compared to his new neighbors. The ex-president also gets \$96,000 a year for staff and office expenses.

"I feel sorry for him," remarked a member of the Thunderbird Country Club, where Ford is expected to be nominated for honorary membership, which may spare him an initiation fee of about \$20,000. "He can't survive up there on just \$100,000 a year. He'll be under demand to entertain beyond his means."

Not everyone agrees with that estimate, yet it is certain that



Gerald Ford  
... new league.

Mr. Ford's entry into the winter playground of some of the wealthiest families in America is going to exert financial pressures on personal resources that remain relatively modest after 28 years of public service.

Housing will take the first big bite.

The Palm Springs area, a 30-mile corridor of desert homes, 37 golf courses and 5,000 swimming pools, suffers a chronic shortage of moderately priced housing.

#### Annenberg Estate

The Deware home that the Fords will be leasing is not "modest" by any standard; yet it does not begin to compare with the sumptuous housing that abounds in the newer resort communities of Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert and Indian Wells, where millionaires are as commonplace as the desert roadrunners seen galloping across the arid landscape.

The three-bedroom structure would be lost on the estate of

Walter Annenberg, which the Philadelphia publisher built to encompass a private nine-hole golf course when he had difficulty getting the starting times he wanted at the local golf clubs.

The current market value of the Deware house is \$375,000. The Fords have sold their comfortable five-bedroom home in Alexandria, Va., for \$137,000.

Perched on a lot of about one-quarter-acre on a rising slope of the San Jacinto Mountains, the house has a panoramic view of the desert below and should be about 10 degrees cooler than the blistering 120-degree heat that builds on the valley floor in the summer.

A pair of palm trees grace the courtyard. There are tiled floors in the entry hall, a reflecting pool and an airy living room. The master bedroom is very large and commands a beautiful evening view as the pastel colors of sunset on the valley below give way to darkness and the twinkling lights of other homes. There also is a large barbecue on the patio.

#### Summers in Colorado

The Fords will probably spend summers at their condominium at Vail, Colo., according to Mr. Firestone. "You have to be pretty hardy to spend the summer in the desert," he said.

Mrs. Ford's health, he continued, was the chief reason the couple decided to settle in the Palm Springs area. Her arthritis condition responds favorably to hot, dry weather. "She loves the sun and loves sitting around the pool," he added.

Also, there are so many celebrities already living in the vicinity that the Fords can move between home and golf course and market in relative peace, compared to the attention they might attract in almost any other setting.

"After the initial interest wears off he can walk around town carrying a putter, just like Bob Hope or Red Skelton do," said

Lisle Shoemaker, editor of the Desert Sun, the local morning newspaper. "This town can absorb an ex-president just as easily as it can absorb Liberace—perhaps more easily."

President Eisenhower, of course, spent many years of his retirement in a bungalow on the 11th fairway of El Dorado Country Club. But other politicians, active or retired, move in relative anonymity compared to international stars such as Frank Sinatra, Kirk Douglas and William Holden, all of whom own homes here.

#### Tax Laws

Finally, there are the celebrities who either keep to themselves in retirement, such as William Powell, the actor, or flow through elements of the other circles, like Bob Hope, who appears to be most comfortable with the captains of industry, and Mr. Sinatra, who belongs to Tamarisk Country Club.

Nearly everyone belongs to the "five-month, 29-day club," which is the maximum time one can reside here in a calendar year and escape paying California income taxes. Therefore, a majority of the wealthy spend six months and one day out of the state or traveling abroad.

Culturally, golf and tennis and fashion shows tend to dominate interests, but the area has a number of talented artists in residence whose works are shown at places like the Ray Oberget Gallery in Palm Desert.

The Fords will face the peril that confronts each new social superstar who moves to Palm Springs: Every hostess in town will pull every string at her command to get Jerry and Betty to her next dinner party.

"People may not give a damn about you," grouched a prominent member of the Thunderbird Country Club, "but if it can help their social standing to have you seated at their table they will sell their souls to get you there."

## Kitchen Machinery Put to Test

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IPT).—This week Abby Mandel, the latest big success in the food-machinery world, flew in to Paris from Chicago for a night. Dressed in blue jeans and her trademark ("Abby books") apron, she is working in the kitchen of restaurateur Jacques Cagna to learn how a one-pan French chef employs contemporary appliances.

A year ago, Mrs. Mandel observed that the market was flooded with kitchen helpers that left some cooks in a state of bewilderment, so she generated a career she called "machine cuisine." In her own kitchen, she began giving classes in the Chicago area to show how mechanical aids could streamline the food preparation. Fish, pâté, a croissant inspired by Au Pâtiole à Paris, lamb, curry, cream cheese cake, hummus and falafel.

"Sixty seconds to knead the dough for a loaf of the best French bread you can find outside of France," she said. "I can now get a pizza on the table in 15 minutes instead of spending 45 minutes."

Big U.S. stores like Neiman Marcus, Bloomingdale's, Macy's, shamed with her enthusiasm and know-how, have featured Mrs. Mandel and her streamlined techniques in a series of sold-out demonstration classes. A collection of her "machine cuisine" recipes and menus, based on the 65 classes she has given since last February, goes on sale in spring. A television program, in the office, Mandel is planning for her to give their products a break, or at least test them and provide an opinion.

"I don't work for any company," Mrs. Mandel said. "Nobody owns me and I don't sell any machines. But I will use any piece of equipment that does a good job for me."

For the moment, her two star-wards are the Cuisinart Food Processor which she finds will perform every conceivable function except whip cream and beat egg whites, which she does with a Robert Kitchen Aid Mixer.

She has adopted the microwave oven as "great for anything with high water content like vegetables and fish," she said. Mrs. Mandel graduated from Smith College in 1964 with a degree in political science, married on graduation, took a master's in social work at University



Abby Mandel  
with food processor.

of Chicago, had three children, and never thought about working until she decided to terminate the marriage. Three years ago she organized a Smith scholarship fund benefit and called for fellow alumnae Julia Child to give a demonstration in Chicago.

"If Julia had not accepted and brought with her a machine called Magi Mix, I probably now would be looking for a job in social work instead of having all this fun," she said.

"I saw so many possibilities in the machine that I asked Julia who manufactured it and found it was made in France by a company called Robot-Coupe. (A perfected version of Magi Mix is currently marketed in the United States under the name of Cuisinart.)"

Mrs. Mandel wrote the director a five-page letter which boiled down to the message that no American woman was going to spend \$195 for a machine (the price is now up to \$225) she didn't know how to use.

A two-line answer told her to get in touch with the importer, Carl Sontheimer, who had exclusive rights. The latter did not reply until he saw sales figures jumping even higher. Mrs. Mandel nonetheless had practiced on the machine, testing it was a blessing to Americans who would like to cook with style in a minimum of time.

## MUSIC: Aram Khatchaturian Bewilders, Amazes London

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 26 (IPT).—Aram Khatchaturian has been in London for the first time in 21 years, conducting the London Symphony Orchestra in two performances of a program of his own music. One was a benefit at Royal Albert Hall, the other (at normal prices) took place at Royal Festival Hall last night. He has left his listeners, including the critics, shaking their heads in a mixture of bewilderment and admiration.

Bewilderment that any composer in the 20th century could devote his life to writing 19th-century music and emerge bowed not only under the weight of 73 years, but also under the weight of very cultural decoration his fatherland can bestow; admiration for its virtuosity in retreating, so to speak, the inheritance of Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov and Borodin, if not for genius, then certainly for ingenuity.

He has been more a traditionalist among Soviet composers than either Prokofiev or Shostakovich, whose passing has left him the undisputed dog. He has also been less contentious than either of his two greater contemporaries, which doubtless accounts for his having had smoother political and artistic sailing.

The program offered nothing really new. Khatchaturian has been so preoccupied for the past 20 years with administrative and pedagogical responsibilities and with a new international conductorial career to find adequate time for further composition. And so there was the vast wartime Symphony in C minor (1943-44); the Piano Concerto in D flat (1936), superbly played by Nicolai Petrov; and suites from the ballets "Spartacus" (1956) and "Gayaneh" (1943).

As a conductor he suggested to one of the London critics "an unimpaired, elderly, shambling sort of Vaughan Williams." No choreographic nonsense. He knew what he wanted, and from an LSO in top form he got it. At the same time, his music rather suggested Tchaikovsky speaking Russian with an Armenian accent, the discourse was fluent, brilliant in rhetoric and vocabulary and—although too much given to orchestral fusion—not without charm.

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(Provisional figures from the balance sheet as at 31.12.76)

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Volume of business	18,054	16,500	+9.4
Liquid assets	4,274	4,025	+6.0
Loans to customers	8,536	7,961	+7.2
Liabilities to credit institutions and other creditors	6,833	6,372	+7.2
Bonds in circulation	7,187	6,624	+8.5
Capital and reserves	309	289	+6.9

The surplus achieved in 1976, after provision for all foreseeable risks, was only marginally below the record result of the previous year.

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What is unclear is whether the Carter administration will press something like the

not encourage developments that could backfire either on East Europeans or on East-West relations generally. But certainly that craving is there.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Harold Brown, the new defense secretary, says he hopes to reduce manpower costs as an important way of cutting total defense spending. But the Army, instead, is asking for more: \$60 million in emergency funds to

**PARIS**—State tobacco officials have just ordered a large consignment of "Gitanes" cigarettes from the Oran factory and will place them on the market in a few days. These cigarettes are sold in light-green cases of 10 at 90 centimes. They are rolled in a leaf of tobacco, pinched at either end. There are two kinds of "Gitanes"—blond and black tobacco.

**LONDON**—The "flu" epidemic has struck Great Britain in earnest, the figures published today by the Ministry of Health show. There were 470 deaths from this cause in England for the week ending January 22, as compared with 326 the preceding week and 172 the prior week. London has been particularly hard hit with many business enterprises being short of help because of the malady.



relationship between his election victory and the mounting evidence from Eastern Europe that its citizens were increasingly determined to demand their rights under the Helsinki accord?

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 26

1976-77	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Prev	1976-77	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Prev
200	100	100	100	100	200	100	100	100	100
201	101	101	101	101	202	102	102	102	102
203	103	103	103	103	204	104	104	104	104
205	105	105	105	105	206	106	106	106	106
207	107	107	107	107	208	108	108	108	108
209	109	109	109	109	210	110	110	110	110
211	111	111	111	111	212	112	112	112	112
213	113	113	113	113	214	114	114	114	114
215	115	115	115	115	216	116	116	116	116
217	117	117	117	117	218	118	118	118	118
219	119	119	119	119	220	119	119	119	119
221	121	121	121	121	222	122	122	122	122
223	123	123	123	123	224	124	124	124	124
225	125	125	125	125	226	126	126	126	126
227	127	127	127	127	228	128	128	128	128
229	129	129	129	129	230	129	129	129	129
231	131	131	131	131	232	132	132	132	132
233	133	133	133	133	234	134	134	134	134
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237	137	137	137	137	238	138	138	138	138
239	139	139	139	139	240	139	139	139	139
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487	387	387	387	387	488	388	388	388	



## West German Trade Gap Widens in Year

at 34.5-Billion-DM  
plus Best in EEC

BERLIN, West Germany, 26 (Reuters).—West Germany had a foreign trade surplus of 34.5 billion deutsche marks last year, the Federal Statistics Office announced today.

The surplus of exports over imports fell short of the 37.3-billion-DM surplus in 1975 and record 50.8-billion-DM surplus in 1974.

The surplus was lower last year because imports increased faster than exports. However, West Germany's export performance proved by far the best overall for trade figures in the European Economic Community.

Germany's surplus totaled 3.7 billion DM, up from 3 billion DM in November. Little changed from the 3.2 billion DM of December 1975, the office said.

West Germany's surplus in trade is partially offset by recurring deficits on so-called invisibles, including such items as tourism, insurance, and the balance of cash abroad by the million foreign workers in this country.

Germany's balance of payments current account, combining trade and invisibles, showed a plus of 8.5 billion DM last year. This compared with 9.5 billion DM in 1975.

December the current account surplus amounted to 900 million DM, down from 1.7 billion in November and a 280-million deficit in December, 1975.

Foreign Trade Ministry said the provisional unadjusted deficit for the whole year was 45 billion francs compared with 175-billion-franc surplus in 1975. France's retail price index, however, rose 0.3 per cent in December, seasonally adjusted, to 3.8 (base 1970) for a year-on-year increase of 9.8 per cent in the Ministry said.

The index rose 0.8 per cent in November and 0.9 per cent in October.

Italy Posts Surplus  
ROME, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Italy had an overall balance of payments surplus in December 490 billion lire (\$555 million) over an upward revised November surplus of 401.6 billion lire, a Bank of Italy reported today.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Occidental to Report Higher Net

Occidental Petroleum expects to report 1976 earnings of \$183 million, or \$2.75 a share, up from \$173 million, or \$2.64 a share, in 1975. On a fully diluted basis, earnings for the year were about \$2.26 a share up from \$2.20, Occidental says. It notes that there was a substantial decline in coal-division earnings for 1976 but this was more than offset by higher profits in the oil and gas divisions. The company says that fourth-quarter profits are expected to total about \$71 million, or \$1.12 per share, up from \$17.7 million a year earlier, when write-offs in Venezuela and Nigeria cut into earnings.

### Du Pont Sees Earnings Increase

Du Pont chemicals group earnings are expected to be higher this year than the \$9.30 per share reported in 1976, but the company's fibers business will determine whether 1977 net can exceed the record \$12.04 a share set in 1975. Edward Kane, president of Du Pont, says world sales this year should grow to \$10 billion from \$8.38 billion reported for 1976. He says the company is optimistic about the prospects of a turnaround in man-made fibers but cannot predict how much of an improvement will occur this year. Fibers contributed only 7 per cent to 1976's overall net of \$439 million but accounted for about one-third of sales. He notes that Du Pont does not expect fiber profitability to reach company targets until the early 1980s. Kane adds that while earnings from foreign operations were depressed, they were still 2.5 times greater than in 1975.

### Iraq Awards Contract to Japanese

Iraq has awarded a contract worth \$371.55 million to Japan's Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Mitsubishi Electric Corp. for the construction of four thermal power stations. The project, which will use natural gas and oil, will consist of four turbo units of 200 megawatts each and two sub-stations. The new power station will be located at Basra, near Basrah in the southern part of the country, and will provide power for major industrial projects under construction in the area. These include a chemical fertilizer plant, a petrochemical complex, a gas liquefaction plant, the Basrah oil refinery and an iron and steel complex.

### Leyland to Expand Belgian Plant

British Leyland plans to expand assembly capacity at its Senefle plant in southern Belgium by 50 per cent over the next three years to 3,500 cars a week. The new plant, owned by Leyland's only assembly plant in Continental Europe following the disposal last year of Leyland Innocenti in Italy. Under the expansion plan, all assembly of Leyland's Allegro models will be moved to Senefle, which currently assembles Minis and Allegros from parts shipped from Britain. The new version of the Mini, which Leyland hopes to introduce in 1979 or 1980, will be made entirely at the company's plant in Birmingham. The Senefle expansion program will cost \$12.8 million (about 800 million Belgian francs), and will be financed entirely by funds raised in Belgium from local sources, the company says.

### Economy Healthy Even Without Oil

## Norway May Top OECD Growth List

By Don Cook

OSLO.—While most countries of the industrial world are still teetering between recession and uncertain recovery, the oil-rich economic boom in Norway continues to run on a full head of steam.

After chalking up a 6-per-cent growth in gross domestic product during 1976, Norwegian authorities now are confidently forecasting that the country will continue to surge ahead in 1977 with a growth rate of between 7 and 8 per cent.

If they hit this figure, and there seems no reason why they cannot, the Norwegians probably will wind up the year with the highest growth rate of all 24 states belonging to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the major non-Communist industrial producers. They will be outstripping their Scandinavian neighbors.

Sweden is targeting only 2.25-per-cent growth this year, and Denmark expects only 1.75 per cent.

During 1975, Norway, with a population of barely 4 million, passed the United States in per capita national income. With a continued upsurge in 1976 and 1977 the country may well end up this year as the wealthiest nation in the OECD on a per capita basis.

Moreover, although oil in the North Sea is giving Norway the margin which is pushing its growth rate from "solid" to "spectacular," even without the oil the picture would still be healthy. Of the 7 to 8-per-cent rise forecast for 1977, an estimated 4.5 per cent of this growth will be in manufacturing, mining, construction and traditional economic activities. Around 3.5 per cent will be in oil.

The gushing North Sea produced oil exports for Norway which totaled around \$700 million in 1976, and are figured to hit around \$8 billion during 1977. Still, offshore oil activities accounted for only 3.1 per cent of Norway's gross domestic product last year, and this figure is expected to rise to a mere 4.6 per cent in 1978. Oil and all its related activities, in other words, are still only a small part of Norway's booming economy.

"Our main difficulty right now lies in our very high industrial wage rates," says Arne Oelen, director of economic policy planning at the Ministry of Finance. "We now have the highest wage rate per unit of production in the world except for the United States. In shipbuilding, for example, our wage rates are almost double those of Japan which, of course, is one of the reasons why our shipbuilding industry is now going into a slump, perhaps even a permanent drop to smaller activity."

"We are anticipating in the coming years that about 10,000 workers will be moving out of our shipping and shipbuilding industries into other employment, either industrial or in our service industries which are growing."

Mr. Oelen said government planners believe that the key to the future lies in holding industrial wages close to present levels through trade union restraint in the next two years. Then, if the other industrial nations allow their wages to go on rising, Norway's competitive position will continue to be strong.

This is critical because 40 per cent of the Norwegian economy is export-based. In addition to readjustments in shipping and shipbuilding, Mr. Oelen said there probably would be some cutbacks in the coming year in the textile and local clothing industry. High domestic costs are making it difficult for these industries to compete with cheaper imported products.

Despite these troubles, unemployment in Norway is now well below 1 per cent and the shifting of some 10,000 to 15,000 workers to different jobs is not regarded as a large social or economic problem.

"Our basic problem," says Mr. Oelen, "is to avoid getting in a situation of stagflation, such as Sweden, Denmark, Britain and other countries are going through—stagflation of growth coupled with continued inflation. We believe that we will be able to hold our inflation rate in 1977 down to 8 per cent, which would put us under the OECD's probable average."

Los Angeles Times.

## Soviet Bank Fails to Get A Euroloan

Technical Reasons Cited for the Abortion

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—A syndicate of seven banks led by Bank of America said tonight that a proposed \$300-million, five-year loan to the International Bank for Economic Cooperation (IBEC), the Soviet-dominated Comcon bank, has been aborted because of "technical considerations with regard to documentation."

A bank spokesman would not elaborate on the specific reasons. However, it was reported earlier that Slaughter & May, the British firm of solicitors advising the lenders, had raised questions about IBEC's legal status under British law, which would have been used for drafting the loan agreement. In particular, the solicitors were said to have queried whether IBEC would have to register in the United Kingdom in order to be recognized by British courts in case of litigation concerning the loan.

Some observers believe that similar considerations might apply to Eurodollar bank loans previously granted to IBEC under British law and possibly to other loans to international institutions in the Communist bloc as well.

Aside from Bank of America, the other banks involved with the aborted IBEC loan were Toronto Dominion Bank, Bank of Montreal, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank, Citicorp and Royal Bank of Canada.

## Thyssen Payout To Be Unchanged

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—August Thyssen-Hütte AG said today that net profit of 371 million deutsche marks for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 will enable it to pay an unchanged dividend of 7 DM a share.

The year's profit compares with 245 million DM the previous year. Group sales for fiscal 1976 were 20.4 billion DM, compared with 21.4 billion DM the previous year.

The supervisory board, which approved the company's report and dividend recommendation, also decided to recommend the company change its name to Thyssen AG to enable clearer identification of subsidiaries with the parent company. The company noted that it is generally referred to by the shorter name anyway.

### Pemex Seeks Euroloan

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The Mexican state oil agency, Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex), is seeking a \$300-million, medium-term Eurocurrency loan that is projected to carry a spread of 1 1/2 points over the Euro-dollar interbank offered rate.

### Year's Gain Biggest Since 1962

## U.S. Productivity Rise Slows To 1.5% in Fourth Quarter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The rise in U.S. productivity in the private sector slowed to an annual rate of 1.5 per cent in the fourth quarter—the smallest quarterly increase of the year—from 2.9 per cent in the third quarter, the Labor Department reported today.

At the same time, however, the department said the productivity gain for 1976 as a whole rose to 4.5 from 2.1 per cent in 1975 as both output and hours worked grew significantly.

The year's gain in productivity was the largest since 1962. It reflected a 6.8-per-cent increase in output—the largest since 1965—and a 2.3-per-cent increase in hours.

In the non-farm sector, productivity rose 4.2 per cent in 1976, also the largest annual gain since 1965.

The year's gain in productivity was the largest since 1962. It reflected a 6.8-per-cent increase in output—the largest since 1965—and a 2.3-per-cent increase in hours.

In a related report, the department said that working time lost due to strikes rose slightly in 1976 to 1.9 days per thousand from 1.6 days in 1975.

Idleness due to strikes totaled 38 million workdays last year, up 7 million from 1975 but 10 million below the peak year in 1974.

### Singapore Fails In Bid to Have Slater Extradited

LONDON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Financialer Jim Slater will not be extradited to Singapore to face charges of conspiracy over the conduct of his former business interests there, a magistrate's court ruled today.

Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Kenneth Barracough said a case had not been made against Mr. Slater, former head of Slater Walker Securities, on the six charges he faced.

But he told Mr. Slater's business partner, Richard Turling, that a prima facie case had been made on all but two of the 17 charges against him. Six of these charges were the same as Mr. Slater faced.

Mr. Turling, former chairman of the Singapore company Haw Par after it was taken over by Slater Walker in 1971, denied all the charges and pleaded not guilty. He was remanded to await the decision of Home Secretary Merlyn Rees.

It was the 14th day of the hearing in which the Singapore government had sought the extradition of the two men to face a jury trial in connection with the Haw Par company.

The two were accused of secretly siphoning \$1 million from the company for the personal benefit of themselves and other company executives.

### Foreigners Buy Bonds, Sell Stocks in Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—Foreigners were net purchasers of Japanese bonds last year totaling \$1.712 billion—and were net sellers of securities—\$108 million—the Finance Ministry said yesterday.

Bond purchases totaled \$3.988 billion while sales came at \$1.274 billion. Securities purchases totaled \$2.96 billion, while sales totaled \$3.068 billion.

## N.Y. Prices Decline on Profit Results

Investors Also Assess Carter's Economy Plan

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Prices declined along a fairly wide front on the New York Stock Exchange today, handicapped by some disappointing corporate earnings reports and by a steady barrage of selling in the blue chips and glamourous. Trading was heavy.

Many investors also were said to be trying to thrash out the implications of President Carter's proposed package for stimulating the economy, expected to be submitted to Congress next Monday.

One analyst said, "Some big institutional investors are stepping aside until they see how extensive Carter's stimulus plan will be and how it might impact inflation."

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 7.29 points to 958.53. It was off 5.81 at 3 o'clock.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 542 to 510, and volume totaled 27.94 million shares, up from 26.34 million yesterday.

Among the issues hit with lower earnings were Celanese with 1 1/4 at 46, Fumalator down 1 at 25 1/4, Kirsch 3/4 lower at 15, and Bethlehem Steel off 7/8 at 37 1/8. The latter also said it does not expect a recovery in the steel industry during the first quarter.

Johns-Manville—one of the Dow Jones Industrials—was down 3 3/4 at 27 3/4. The Premier of Quebec, René Lévesque, threatened a take-over of asbestos industry holdings. Johns-Manville has asbestos interests in Quebec.

Bausch & Lomb was ahead 2 1/8 to 38 5/8. The company reported sharply higher fourth-quarter operating net.

Seaboard World Airlines was one of the most active NYSE issues and was off 3/8 to 3 1/4. A block of 300,000 shares of the issue traded at 3.

Furolator was off 1 to 25 1/4. The company reported sharply lower fourth-quarter net.

National Medical Care, however, climbed 5 points to 25 1/2. Becton Dickinson, off 1 1/4 at 32 1/4, said it agreed to acquire National Medical.

Bausch & Lomb moved ahead 2 1/8 to 38 5/8. It reported higher earnings and predicted record results for 1977.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderately active trading. The Amex index fell 0.27 to 112.15.

### UAE Panel Acts To Aid Dirham

ABU DHABI, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—The United Arab Emirates currency board has intervened to bolster the dirham against the dollar.

Ronald Scott, managing director of the board, which serves as central bank, said the rate has been pegged at 3.90 dirhams to the dollar.

In a slide which culminated last week, the dirham had fallen to 4.03 to the dollar from the previous rate set by the board, of 3.95.

Mr. Scott said today that local merchants complained that weakness of the dirham was leading to higher prices of goods, nearly all of which are imported, and therefore feeding inflation, a major problem in this oil-rich union of seven sheikhdoms.

The board's action in offering to buy dirhams at 3.90 to the dollar last week led to a rush by banks to sell dirhams and buy dollars. The rush created a liquidity shortage and overnight borrowing rates for the dirham rose to 250 per cent, with banks scrambling for dirhams to meet commitments. Today, the rate fell to 35 per cent.

One financial expert here said he doubted the board will be able to hold the line against a strengthening dollar since most money dealers and bankers are convinced the dirham, at 3.90, is overvalued.

### Champagne Exports Rise

PARIS, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—Exports of Champagne rose by 34.4 per cent last year to the record level of 38 million bottles, latest industry association figures show. Domestic sales increased by 22.9 per cent to 115 million bottles, the association said.

### Japan Tightens Margin

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The Tokyo Stock Exchange said today it will tighten margin trading controls over all stocks tomorrow. The margin requirements for most stocks, with few exceptions, will be raised to 60 per cent, including 10 per cent in cash, from the present 50 per cent, including 10 per cent in cash.

## Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Fourth Quarter 1976

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

General Foods

Fourth Quarter 1976

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Nabisco Inc.

Fourth Quarter 1976

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Year

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

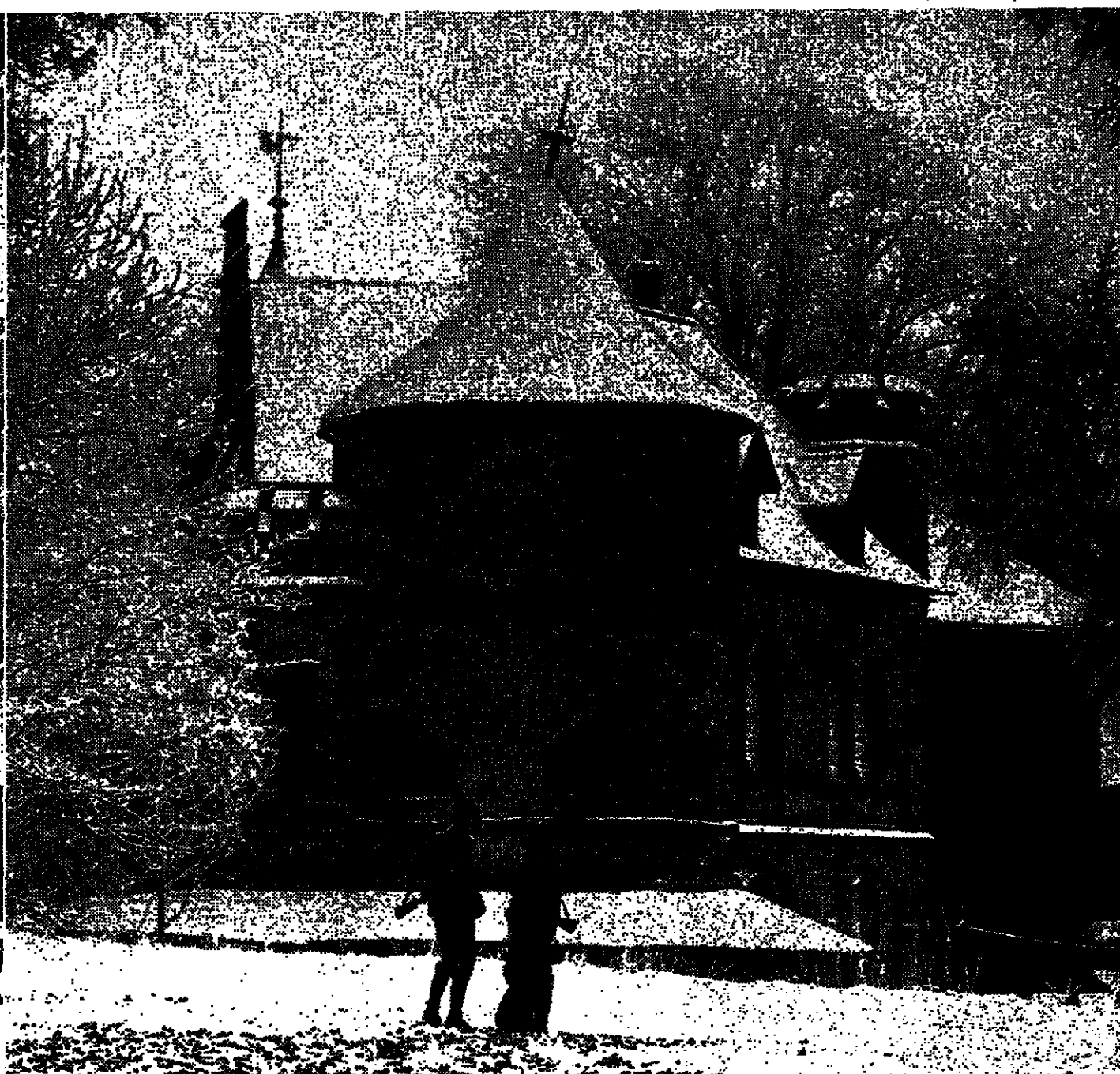


**NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 26**[illegible]

- 1976-77 -		Stocks and		S&P		3 p.m. prev.		Cmpt.		- 1976-77 -		Stocks and		S&P		3 p.m. prev.		Cmpt.		- 1976-77 -		Stocks and		S&P		3 p.m. prev.		Cmpt.	
High Low		Div in \$		P/E 100s.		High Low		Quot		High Low		Div in \$		P/E 100s.		High Low		Quot		High Low		Div in \$		P/E 100s.		High Low		Quot	
29 1/2	19 1/4	MidRo	1.40	8	48	37 1/2	30 1/2	20 1/2	24 1/2	57 1/2	43 1/4	NwRbCo	1.80	11	132	55 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	17 1/4	15 1/2	PhdMg	1.44	8	21	18 1/2	18	19 1/2	19 1/2
29 1/2	20 1/2	MidRo	1.38	8	48	37 1/2	30 1/2	20 1/2	24 1/2	57 1/2	43 1/4	NwRbCo	1.80	11	132	55 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	17 1/4	15 1/2	PhdMg	1.44	8	21	18 1/2	18	19 1/2	19 1/2
29 1/2	20 1/2	MidRo	1.38	8	48	37 1/2	30 1/2	20 1/2	24 1/2	57 1/2	43 1/4	NwRbCo	1.80	11	132	55 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	17 1/4	15 1/2	PhdMg	1.44	8	21	18 1/2	18	19 1/2	19 1/2
29 1/2	20 1/2	MidRo	1.38	8	48	37 1/2	30 1/2	20 1/2	24 1/2	57 1/2	43 1/4	NwRbCo	1.80	11	132	55 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	17 1/4	15 1/2	PhdMg	1.44	8	21	18 1/2	18	19 1/2	19 1/2
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29 1/2	20 1/2	MidRo	1.38	8	48	3																							



**“Was die Chemical Bank von anderen internationalen US-Großbanken unterscheidet, ist nicht Geld. Sondern Kreativität.”**



**"The difference between Chemical Bank and the other large U.S. international banks isn't money. It's creativity."**

More than money. In any language. **CHEMICAL BANK**

Main office: New York, N.Y. Bahrain, Beirut, Bermuda, Birmingham, Bogota, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago, Dubai, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Jakarta, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Milan, Monrovia, Nassau, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Francisco, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto, Vienna, Zurich.

هكذا من الضحايا

[illegible]











**Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 26**[illegible][illegible]

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION  
of  
**Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL**

(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)  
**½ Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970**  
**Due March 1, 1985**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1, 1977, \$3,500,000 principal amount of its 7½ Per Cent 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970 will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of March 1, 1970. The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

### BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION

5043	4118	4082	4117	4002	4120	4418	4368	4766	4914	4066	4162	2300	4628	3678	3017	4074	4637	4627	4684	4621	4680	4670	4672
4119	4119	4101	4087	4172	4445	4087	4763	4763	4711	4067	4171	2301	4629	3679	3018	4075	4638	4628	4685	4622	4681	4671	4673
2112	2122	4135	4125	4127	4210	4430	4777	4791	4926	4068	4172	2302	4630	3680	3019	4076	4639	4629	4686	4623	4682	4674	4675
71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	2303	4631	3681	3020	4077	4640	4630	4687	4624	4683	4676	4677
2110	2110	4136	4126	4128	4211	4431	4778	4792	4927	4069	4173	2304	4632	3682	3021	4078	4641	4631	4688	4625	4684	4678	4679
110	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	2305	4633	3683	3022	4079	4642	4632	4689	4626	4685	4679	4680
184	218	4118	4118	4118	4212	4432	4779	4793	4928	4070	4174	2306	4634	3684	3023	4080	4643	4633	4690	4627	4686	4680	4681
184	218	4118	4118	4118	4212	4432	4779	4793	4928	4070	4174	2306	4634	3684	3023	4080	4643	4633	4690	4627	4686	4680	4681
185	219	4119	4119	4119	4213	4433	4780	4794	4929	4071	4175	2307	4635	3685	3024	4081	4644	4634	4691	4628	4687	4681	4682
185	219	4119	4119	4119	4213	4433	4780	4794	4929	4071	4175	2307	4635	3685	3024	4081	4644	4634	4691	4628	4687	4681	4682
185	219	4119	4119	4119	4213	4433	4780	4794	4929	4071	4175	2307	4635	3685	3024	4081	4644	4634	4691	4628	4687	4681	4682
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Bonds so selected for redemption will become and be due and payable in United States dollars on March 1, 1977, at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, at one hundred per cent (100%) of the principal amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date. Bonds should be presented for redemption together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. If money for the redemption of all the Bonds to be redeemed are available at the office of Dillon, Read & Co. on the redemption date, interest thereon will cease to accrue from and after such date.

At the option of the respective holders of bearer Bonds selected for redemption, the principal amount thereof and interest thereon may be collected upon presentation at the offices of the following Co-Paying Agents: in Luxembourg-Ville, Grand Duché de Luxembourg at the principal office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg S.A., or in Milan, Italy at the principal branch of Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A., or in London, United Kingdom at the principal office of S.G. Warburg & Co. Limited, or in Frankfurt, a/M, Federal Republic of Germany at the principal office of Deutsche Bank A.G. Additionally, insurance companies doing business in the Republic of Italy may present for redemption Bonds registered as to principal, which they own, at the principal branch of the Co-Paying Agent in Milan, Italy.

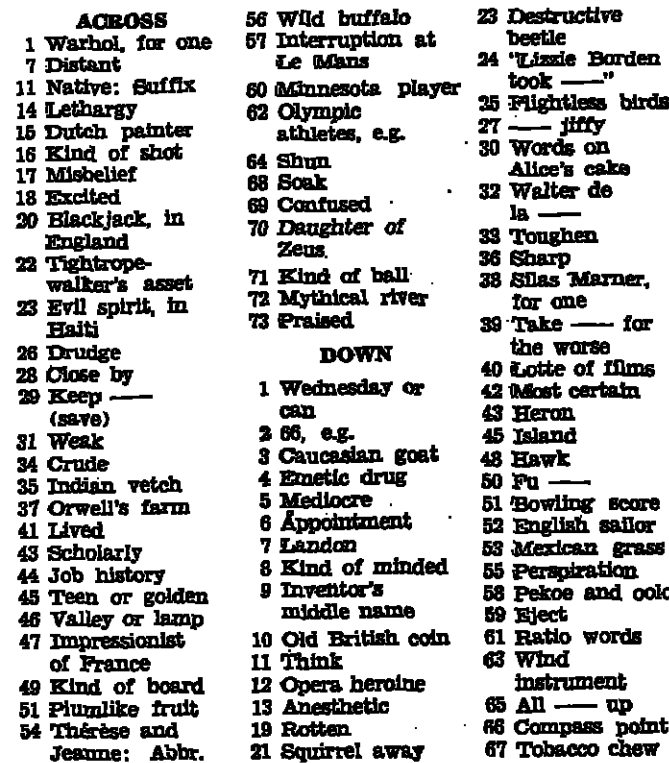
**Dated: January 27, 1977**

**DILLON, READ & CO.**  
*Principal Paying Agent*

## Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!



—By Will Weng



C			C				
ALGARVE	15	30	Fine	MADRID	13	55	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	9	45	Showers	MILAN	3	37	Rain
AVARA	15	30	Unvariable	MONTREAL	-10	14	Clear
ATHENS	15	30	Fine	MOSCOW	5	41	Clear
BEIRUT	12	54	Cloudy	MUNICH	5	41	Rain
BELGRADE	16	45	Cloudy	NEW YORK	2	32	Cloudy
BOMBAY	15	30	Cloudy	OSLO	-1	30	Overcast
BUSSELS	10	30	Rain	OSLO	-1	30	Overcast
BUCHAREST	5	41	Unvariable	PARIS	11	22	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	5	41	Rain	PRAGUE	5	41	Rain
CABARELLO	17	42	Cloudy	PRAGUE	5	41	Rain
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Showers	SOFIA	4	39	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	15	30	Fine	STOCKHOLM	-1	30	Show
DUBLIN	6	43	Rain	TALLINN	1	34	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	43	Rain	TEL AVIV	22	73	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	30	Rain	TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
GENOVA	10	30	Cloudy	VIENNA	5	34	Rain
GENOVA	10	30	Rain	WARSZAWA	3	37	Rain
HELZINGB.	-5	21	Show	WASHINGTON	3	35	Cloudy
HONGKONG	15	30	Unvariable	ZURICH	7	44	Overcast
LA PALMA	10	30	Cloudy				
LASPON	13	35	Showers				
LONDON	15	30	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	15	30	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast Guard at 1700 GMT. others at 1200 GMT.)

**January 28, 1977**

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the U.S.T. (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (m)-monthly; (r)-regularly; (i)-irregularly.

[illegible]

## Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Now of course there is a good deal more to "A. Fringe of Leaves" than such sketchy summary implies. Indeed there is so much more that one can imagine subjects for future seedling papers on the best of Wendell's fiction, even assume the stature in U.S. universities that the Nobel Prize committee has already recognized in it.

**The New York Times:**  
This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks are necessarily consecutive.

... ..

## -By Alan Turing

The observant dentist had as little respect for rules of bidding as he had for people and organizations. On the diagrammed deal from a match played in the 1950's, his eccentric opening bid allowed his team to eke out a victory by two international match points against a famous fortune teller: Edgar Kaplan, Sam Fry, Dick Kahn and the late Ralph Hirschberg.

Looking at the North-South cards, one would conclude they carry a poor score in a minor suit. In view of the problems in hearts and clubs, five clubs would be too optimistic. But three no-trump from the South side has reasonable practical chance, and

WEST  
 ♠A10782  
 ♥KQ1875  
 ♦10  
 ♣98

SOUTH (N)  
 ♠K1063  
 ♥AQ7  
 ♦AK552

Neither side was vulnerable.  
 Slugs:

South	West	North	East
3NT	Pass	2-1	Pass
2♥	Pass	3NT	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade six.

**By HARRY ALTON and BOB LEE**

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



1 Jumbies: LOVER OFTEN JUNGLE PACKET

**Answer:** Sometimes one gets into it by means of  
**Answer:** A TRANCE

"Registered as a woman at the Post Office"

"Printed in Great Britain"

100

1-5-11 11:17

خدا میں نے کہا

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW COME YOU SOCKED  
OL' MARGARET?"

\* YOU KNOW MARGARET...  
TAKE YOUR PICK \*

هكذا من الجاهل



## Newcomer Perrine Pelen

## French Girl, 16, Leads Team to Ski Comeback

CANIS-MONTANA, Switzerland, Jan. 26 (AP)—Led by 16-year-old newcomer Perrine Pelen, the French women's ski team scored her first victory in the first World Cup season, the 1976-77 season, today, with a comeback in a slalom marked by break snow and her conditions.

Pelen, who won the World Cup slalom in 1976, led the French team to a sensational comeback, thanks to a sensational

second run for a total of 86:39 for second place, followed by Fabienne Serrat of France, third in 87:28. Italy's Claudia Giordani was fourth in 87:40 and West Germany's Pamela Behr, fifth, in 88:03.

With Patricia Emonet in the next place with 88:16, the French women's team had three among the first six finishers, a performance they had not achieved in several years. But it was Pelen who stole the show in the last race of the World Cup's opening series.

Put on the international racing circuit because of her excellent training results in November, and promoted to the first French team after she finished sixth in the giant slalom at Val d'Isere Dec. 3—she beat her teammates in both runs here.

Halfway down the opening leg with 54.47, Pelen clocked an intermediate time of 21:33 seconds, way behind Serrat, who was fastest in 21:22. But Pelen gained in the lower, most difficult part to finish with a time of 43:52 against Serrat's 43:51.

In the final run through 45 gates, she finished in 43:24 seconds, a time beaten only by Serrat, who was more than a second faster, not enough to make up a lag of 1:19 seconds from the opening leg.

She said that on the first

course in which she started 13th, "the track was too soft, already full of holes, and I simply could not get my rhythm. I had no choice left except to go all out on the second run."

Visibly intimidated by reporters and cameramen who crowded her after her victory, Pelen was unable to talk much, but she smiled happily.

She was so rattled that she forgot to bring her skis when photographers asked her to pose—ski manufacturers want brands visible on photos—and she had to borrow the French team trainer's skis.

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Perrine Pelen of France heading for victory in slalom.

## Russians Hold Their Title in Pairs Skating

## Rodnina's 9th Victory And Zaitchev's 5th

HELSINKI, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Irina Rodnina and Alexander Zaitsev of the Soviet Union retained their pairs title at the European figure-skating championships here tonight.

The experienced pair, who also held the world and Olympic titles, won the gold medal with a total of 141.08 points.

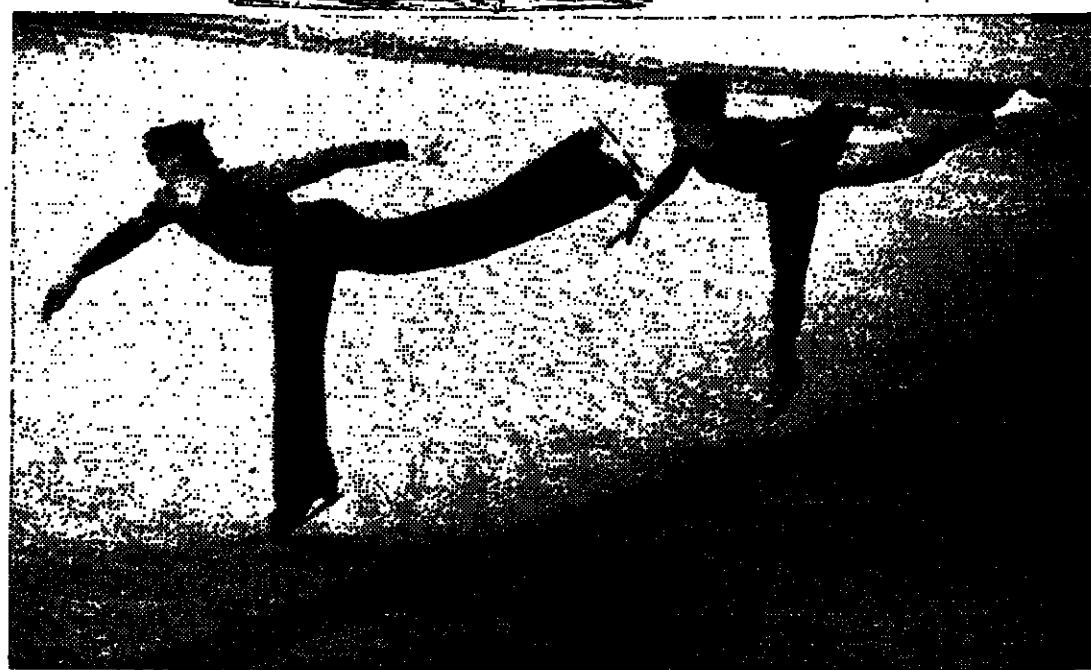
Irina Vorobieva and Alexander Vlasov of the Soviet Union finished second with 136.74 and young Marina Tcherkashova and Sergei Shakrai made it a clean sweep for the Soviet Union by winning the bronze medal with 133.97 points.

Rodnina won the European pairs title for the ninth time and Zaitsev for the fifth time.

Rodnina won the championship four times with Alexander Ulanov before teaming up with Zaitsev.

Earlier today, Vladimir Kovalev of the Soviet Union kept the lead in the men's event of the championships by holding off former champion Jan Hoffmann of East Germany in the short program of compulsory moves.

Kovalev, last year's runner-up to Britain's now-retired John Curry, and Hoffmann were followed by Pekka Leskinen of Finland, the big surprise of the competition so far.



Alexander Zaitchev and Irina Rodnina during short program of pairs at Helsinki.

The first three held the positions they took in the compulsory figures yesterday. Britain's Robin Cousins, seventh after the figures, moved up to fourth place in the short program and is expected to make a strong bid for a medal in tomorrow night's free-skating final.

The first of tomorrow's two tests is part one of the ice dancing event, with the Soviet Union's Irina Moiseeva and Andrei Milenkov as the favorites. The second is the men's short program.

Henning Victor in Super Stars ROTONDA, Fla., Jan. 26 (UPI)—Olympic speed skater

Anne Henning won three more events yesterday to capture the women's Super Stars competition and collect a total of \$44,300.

Henning won five and placed

second in two of the seven events she entered over the two days of competition to amass a record total of 64 points. It was the second straight year she was won the Super Stars title.

## Wales Conference Is Victor In NHL's All-Star Game, 4-3

VANCOUVER, Jan. 26 (UPI).—In a game generally dominated by offensive stars, it was the defense of both teams which prevailed in the 20th annual National Hockey League All-Star Game last night.

Rick Martin of the Buffalo Sabres and Larry McDonald of the Toronto Maple Leafs scored two goals each to give the Prince of Wales Conference a 4-3 victory over the Clarence Campbell Conference.

Unlike the previous two meetings between these clubs when a total of 20 goals was scored, however, it was the defense of the Wales team that gave it a third straight All-Star victory.

"You definitely have to look at that aspect of the game," said Wales coach Scotty Bowman of Montreal. "There were good chances on either side, so when that happens, the people like the goaltenders are the ones who win it for you."

Campbell Conference Duo Bowman acknowledged that the Campbell Conference duo of Bernie Parent and Glenn Resch were more stunning in the manner in which they stopped 21 of the 26 shots fired their way.

Nevertheless, the solid goal-tending work of Montreal's Ken Dryden and Gerry Desjardins of Buffalo was critical for the winners.

Martin said he made two er-

rors during the game—both of which turned into goals for him. "I had no wood on either of the two shots that went in," said the forward, named the game's most valuable player. "It was nice to win but we really were lucky."

The Campbell stars had the advantage in the early stages. Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke, centering the New York Islanders' Bob Nystrom and Philadelphia teammate Rick Macleish, tested Dryden early and often in the opening period.

A Trailer Pass However, it was Atlanta's Eric Vail who opened the scoring, beating Dryden to his glove side on a wrist shot from 30 feet.

McDonald tied the game with his first goal when he accepted a trailer pass from Boston's Peter McNab.

Macleish made it 2-1 on a long drive from the left boards that had Desjardins handcuffed. It was the first shot on goal at Desjardins, who replaced Dryden at 11:27 of the middle period.

McDonald tied the game 3-2 seconds from the end of the second period and Martin gave the Wales team a lead for the first time four minutes into the third.

The New York Rangers' Phil Esposito again tied the score, setting the stage for Martin's game-winner.

## Life Across the Seas for U.S. Athletes: Bliss and Thrills, but Hassles, Too

## Puerto Rico—the Ritz

By Thomas Boswell

PUERTO RICO, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Ponce de Leon named this island well, sailing into San Juan harbor in 1508—"Que Puerto Rico." What a delightful port.

Baseball players, too, it is most delightful of winter ports. This city and its three all-weather stadiums, Bayamon and San Juan—are the site of winter baseball.

The major leagues' Mike Krukley, Dan Driessen, Manny Mota, Jose Cruz, Felix Guillen, Benito Santiago, Felix Millan, Willie Montanez and many others, are lying "beside" in San Juan the epitome of a winter vacation.

There are many other professional winter teams—nine in total, eight in Venezuela, four in the Dominican Republic and three others on this island, in the Caymans and Aruba.

But San Juan is the place where second only to playing baseball in paradise.

Both Drawbacks Mexico has awful bus rides. The Dominican Republic is hardly cosmopolitan. Venezuela has a lot of both drawbacks, plus a reputation for violence.

But here the big leagues find a sun-bursting through their ghastly apartment windows—long Condado Beach and look at the sea pure green Atlantic bathing on this beach—just a mile out to sea. Tropical breeze past their 20th-story balconies.

A mile of luxury hotels now stretches from the ancient ruins of Castillo del Morro to the coral reef of Isla Verde. In the depths of Puerto Rico's winter, the temperature is 85 F every day, 70 F every night.

Here, the manager of league champion Caguas, Doc Edwards, is a slick blackjack dealer's art to the hall park. "Que pasa, jefe's happening, and?" the "blond skipper" said. "Ain't no place else to play this game."

Winter life in Puerto Rico has any faces, many moods.

It is as exotic as the Ponce manager bringing a team-age religious music from New York to on his team's bench during the playoffs. Just for fun.

It is as volatile as the Santur ground crew charging into a sea of seats to pummel and sweat who had heeded them for moving the tarpaulin too slowly.

It is as fanatical as the Santur and the Caguas fans dividing the stadium in half, so that every play one side of the field rises and roars, gesturing the other half of the crowd, hush its mute.

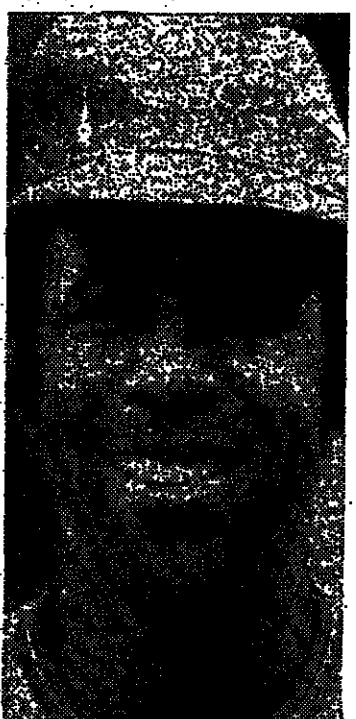
But for the players it is above a chance to make \$1,500 to \$3,000 a month, escape the chill of the Stateside world, and work on their game.

Why aren't more Pete Rose and Carlton Fiskers here? The rules forbid it. Without restrictions, the Condado strip shines would be so full of ballplayers in white James Bond tuxedo jackets that no one would be able to move.

'Yankee, Go Home' A limit of eight "imports" on the mainland is placed on each team. The fans here would stand for a "gringo" team.

It is, they yell "Yankee, go home" at Edwards when he pulls Puerto Rican pitcher. "I can't understand it," Edwards said. "I'm with the Cubs, not the Yankees."

Those eight imports must fall to three categories: minor leaguers with enough promise to be recommended by their clubs; major leaguers with no more than three full years experience, and marginal or injured leaguers with less than 100 at bats or 80 innings pitched.



Dan Driessen

Any Puerto Rican, major leaguer or not, can play.

"This is a tremendous proving ground for the top minor league prospects, a chance to gain experience at a level somewhere above AAA but below the majors," said Santur manager Jack McKeon, who will direct the Oakland A's next season.

"For a young major league player, the conditions are ideal here to learn to field a new position or work on an off-speed pitch or learn to steal a base," he said. "It's no pressure cooker. Here you have room and time."

Skating All Day And much, much more. For John Wockenfuss, a journeyman catcher for the Detroit Tigers, winter ball means a coral reef off secluded Isla Verde Beach where he can skid away all day with his spear gun among the tropical fish.

"The grumpers are this big," he said. "I just shot a 30-pounder. He held his arms far apart, grinning through his bushy off-season beard. "Sometimes the fish are so huge you think a shark has gotten through the barrier reef."

For Lescano, the brilliant young Milwaukee outfielder, this 30-game season from late October to early February is a chance to come home to the farm and avoid-filled rain forests of the mountainous, undeveloped interior where he grew up.

As for so many other big leaguers, Puerto Rico means a partial escape from Lescano's fish-bowl life in the United States.

"I hitchhike from town to town to the games," Lescano said. "Nobody knows who you are. You feel like another human being. You see, 'Tato' Lescano is nobody."

Chance To Be Somebody For others—like Orlando Duales, 19, and Ruben Gomez, 50—winter ball is a chance to be a somebody, either for the first time or the last time.

Gomez—he is called "El Divino Loco," the crazy god—has found the fountain of youth here.

The ex-Giant pitcher of Polo Grounds days is now in his 28th season hurling for Bayamon, the team located just down the road from the hacienda of Ponce de Leon.

Gomez may be the spirit of baseball in Puerto Rico. He gets up at sunrise every day—he is too full of life, he said, to sleep much and thus he keeps his weight down—and goes to the pier to fish.

In the morning he plays golf; in the afternoon he builds cars from the frame up, selling some, renting others, but always keeping the fastest for himself. Toward sundown he heads for the ball park, negotiating the desert beachside highway at 120 miles an hour.

## An Ex-Dodger in Japan

By Ross Newhan

MARINA DEL REY, Calif., Jan. 26.—From the window of the plane that had just landed in Tokyo, slugger Tom Jones could see a large group of reporters and photographers waiting.

Jones combed his hair, straightened his tie and flashed a wide smile as he prepared to move down the stairs.

The media men came running... right past Jones. They surrounded a man the surprised slugger did not recognize.

His name: Jim Lefebvre. Occupation: baseball player.

"To step into that kind of reception was one of the most thrilling moments of my career," Lefebvre recalled recently.

It has been four years since Lefebvre ended an eight-year career with the Dodgers and accepted a contract with the Lotte Orions of Japan's Pacific League.

He is 34 now and returns to Japan soon as a coach for the Orions. There is in his tone the hint of a desire to play again in the United States. It is his ultimate desire to manage here.

He said, however, that he does not regret leaving, that his experiences in Japan have broadened him, and although the Dodgers had begun to characterize him as an injury-prone utility man, he has proved he can still play regularly.

Not that his experiences in Japan have always been easy. The euphoria of his reception faded fast. An American player, he said, soon finds himself cut off, unable to communicate. He said there is no real way to share the emotions of victory or defeat, the glow of a batting streak or the agony of a slump.

Lefebvre said he took a course in Japanese before his first trip there, but coping with the language in its own environment was another matter. He said, too, that while the Japanese are hospitable in many ways, he has yet to be invited to another player's home, that when the game is over he becomes simply a foreigner in a foreign land.

"Always at My Side" "I was fortunate," he said, "to have George Altman as a teammate. George had been in Japan for several years and had a successful career there. He was able to tell when I was down, when I needed someone, when I was pressing. He was always at my side."

The Dodgers knew Lefebvre as "Frenchy." He spent three seasons in the minors and moved up to become the National League's rookie of the year. He played three infield positions and was a regular until hand and leg injuries began to restrict his availability.

In 1972, he appeared in only 70 games, batting .201. Then he

was offered a four-year contract by the Lotte Orions at double his salary with the Dodgers.

"My commitment was to help deliver a winner," he said. "There's a certain pressure in that since the Japanese tend to feel that the American player is capable of turning the team around on his own. That's impossible and yet I hit 29 homers and had 19 game-winning hits during my second year, when we won the championship of Japan."

"I'm one of the very few players to have played on a world championship team in America and a world championship team in Japan. That was my best year. I hit around .243 with nine homers last year."

A vibrant, outgoing person who spent his own money to tour the country on anti-drug crusades during his off-season with the Dodgers, Lefebvre provided insight into Japanese baseball and life in a country he calls "land of the rising prices."

Expenses: "I had a three-room apartment that cost \$1,000 a month. Expensive isn't the word. It's that even before you leave the clubhouse, which in itself is a real change for the American player. I mean you have to launder your own uniform, shine your own shoes and buy your own bats at \$10 a pop. Big league players are spoiled. I'd read about all the hitching over salaries in the States and I'd say to myself, 'Come over here and play.'"

Caliber: "I look on Japanese baseball as kind of a glorified industrial league. The Yomiuri club is owned by a newspaper chain. The Taiyo Whales by a shipbuilding firm. The Nankai Hawks by a railroad. My club is owned by a chewing-gum firm."

"The overall depth isn't major-league caliber but it's better than Triple A. Consolidate all the teams and you could come up with one that wouldn't embarrass itself here, that would be competitive."

"Many individual players could play in our major leagues. Sadaharu Oh (the Henry Aaron of Japan) is one of the best hitters I've ever seen. He has tremendous concentration and great discipline. He would definitely hit in the big leagues, although I can't say he'd hit 50 homers a year."

"The fielding is good. The pitchers specialize in control. The hitters generally don't strike out. They hit for average and handle the hit-and-run real well."

"The real difference is in the farm system. Our club, for example, had only 12 players in the minors. There were more coaches than players, a coach for everything. Incidentally, did I make it clear that I'm going to be the head coach?"

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## Basketball In France

By John Vinocur

PARIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—A French court action establishing that a so-called amateur basketball player was a professional is being called a major breach of amateur status rules that could lead to the break-up of international competition or the entry of U.S. pros into the Olympics and world championships.

"It isn't Watergate yet," the Paris sports daily L'Equipe said in an editorial, "but the McMillan affair could have very serious repercussions."

The case involves Ron McMillan, a 26-year-old 6-7 forward from the University of California at Davis, one of the hundreds of Americans getting paid to play basketball for European teams.

Both the clubs and their local and U.S. players retain amateur status with the Fédération Internationale de Basketball Associations, the world governing body for the sport.

McMillan came to France in 1972, married a Frenchwoman, took French nationality and in 1975 signed a five-year contract with the Stade Clermontois, a major league team in the central France city of Clermont-Ferrand.

After playing a season, the team told McMillan that it could no longer use him.

McMillan said he thought that nothing could be done about the remainder of the contract "because the hypocrisy is so thick all over every-body, Americans and Europeans alike, gets paid, but it says you're an amateur."

But McMillan came in contact with Jacques Bertrand, a lawyer who helped form the French professional soccer players union. Bertrand sued Stade Clermontois for \$437,000 in back pay and damages.

A private settlement was reached, reportedly for \$60,000 to \$80,000, but the court took official note of the settlement, making it possible for McMillan to collect unemployment compensation as an out-of-work professional basketball player.

The case is the first in Europe in which a player, officially an amateur, was categorized as a professional by a court of law.

McMillan, in fact, was modestly paid by the Stade Clermontois in comparison with salaries received by Alain Gilles, the biggest French basketball star, Wayne Brabender, the U.S.-born player of Real Madrid, and Dino Meneghin, Italy's premier pivot man.

All three have played for their national Olympic teams and make money playing the pay of National Basketball Association front-liners in the United States.

"The McMillan decision drives a breach into sham amateurism in international basketball," Bertrand said. "It's been hypocritically camouflaged all the while. I warned them [the basketball officials] that this would be a cataclysm. Now the situation is wide open for a reinterpretation about who is what and who gets to play where."

Robert Bussnel, president of the French Basketball Federation and a FIBA vice-president, has indicated that he feels the rules governing international competition will have to bend.

Bussnel, asked if the current situation could continue, said, "Wouldn't it be better to come up with a particular status for all high-level competitors rather than continuing to live in the hypocrisy that exists in all sports?"

Although he advised against it, Bussnel said FIBA might consider tighter rulings on international competition, rather than more supple ones, raising the possibility of even the phony amateurs being excluded from events like the Olympics, bringing on the disintegration of top-level play.

Bertrand agreed that FIBA was

## College Basketball



